

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. III No. 8

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, OCTOBER 13, 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

Face Creams

That leave the Skin clear, soft and firm, relieves Sun Burn and Skin. Greasy or Non-Greasy.

25c., 35c., 50c., 75c.,

D. C. JONES

DRUGGIST

Facial Remedies

VULCAN

The Sale of

Mackintosh Red Apples

Still on at the

4 X MARKET

The Home of the 4X Lard

E. M. CLARK, Prop.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

GRAIN



Harvest is here and the Farmers next consideration will be the successful marketing of his Grain.

In these times of Financial Depression, the Farmer should make sure that he consigns his Grain only to strong and reliable companies.

We are Agents for

James Richardson & Sons

the Oldest, Largest and Strongest Commission House in Canada. Special Personal Attention given to all Shipments.

Flood & Whicher

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ALBERTA

Kitchen Ranges

We have a new stock of Kitchen Ranges from

\$18.00

Stoves and Heaters

Lindsay Hardware Co.,

VULCAN

ALBERTA

LUMBER FOR GRANARIES

We have just received the Agency for

Royal Household Flour

The Best Flour in the world

Oatmeal, Wheatlets, Shorts and Bran.

Grass Seeds of all kinds.

Remember the Usual Stock.

Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Lineham Lumber Co. LIMITED

Vulcan

Alberta

Lumber

Slabs, Firewood., Windows, Doors and Finish

Get our Prices.

JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE

The Wonder Crop

is being harvested. Your Crop is part of it, why not have a Photo of the Cutting or Threshing Operations?

We do the work and do it well; We have the Apparatus. Call and see us for prices.

Kodak Finishing—Everything Photographic

Largest Range of Local and Stampede Views

THE VULCAN STUDIO

W. J. Morton, Proprietor,



Made in Canada

FORD TOURING CAR

\$530 f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

Vulcan Price \$605

Vulcan Agent:

W. F. JENNEJOHN

A full Stock of Supplies and Accessories

Shoe Repairing

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed. Shop opposite the Depot.

W. F. BRADIN

Vulcan

Alberta

Good Threshing

Since the rain mentioned in our last week's report of the threshing in the Vulcan district the weather has steadied considerably and there is every possibility of it staying good for the work in hand. There has, as a consequence, been more accomplished and the machines are working full time and full speed. The average of the yields keeps well up with what has been mentioned before.

Mr. O. L. Wooters had a yield of 57 bushels to the acre from his summer fallow; Mr. James Dunn had a wonderful yield from 90 acres of stubble. In all he got 2382 bushels of Red Fife, an average of 48 bushels to the acre. Both these are Reid Hill crops. Mr. T. Lawrence, in the Alton district, had a yield of 60 bushels to the acre from 40 acres of summer fallow.

In conversation with Mr. Paul Norton who is doing a lot of threshing in the Reid Hill district, he says that of eight places on which he has threshed, the yields have been from 40 to 57 bushels per acre and the work before him promises to be every bit as satisfying.

Mr. Dan Richmond has had splendid yields. On his 160 acres of summer fallow he has got 62 bushels to the acre, and on 150 acres of stubble the yield was 52 bushels to the acre.

Elderly people should use Rexall Orderlies. They are a perfect and mild laxative. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. and 50c. boxes.



District Court Sittings

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judges' Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Calgary on the dates and at the places following during the year 1916:

Calgary:

Monday, January 17th.
Monday, February 14th.
Monday, March 13th.
Monday, April 17th.
Monday, May 15th.
Monday, June 12th.
Monday, September 18th.
Monday, October 16th.
Monday, November 13th.
Monday, December 4th.

Didstary:

Wednesday, March 8th.
Wednesday, June 7th.
Wednesday, October 4th.
Wednesday, November 29th.

Carstairs:

Thursday, March 9th.
Thursday, June 8th.
Thursday, October 5th.
Thursday, November 30th.

Cochrane:

Thursday, February 24th.
Thursday, May 25th.
Tuesday, August 29th.
Thursday, November 23rd.

Banff:

Friday, February 25th.
Friday, May 26th.
Friday, September 1st.
Friday, November 24th.

Okotoks:

Thursday, January 6th.
Tuesday, April 4th.
Wednesday, August 30th.
Thursday, October 26th.

Youngstown:

Thursday, May 11th.
Thursday, October 12th.

High River:

Friday, January 7th.
Wednesday, April 5th.
Thursday, August 31st.
Friday, October 27th.

Oliver:

Monday, March 6th.
Monday, June 5th.
Monday, October 2nd.
Monday, November 27th.

Crossfield:

Friday, March 10th.
Friday, June 9th.
Friday, October 6th.
Friday, December 1st.

Gleichen:

Wednesday, January 12th.
Wednesday, April 12th.
Wednesday, September 13th.

Strathmore:

Monday, January 10th.
Monday, April 10th.
Monday, September 11th.

Lamont:

Tuesday, January 11th.
Tuesday, April 11th.
Tuesday, September 12th.

Acme:

Thursday, April 27th.
Thursday, October 12th.

Fassano:

Thursday, January 13th.
Thursday, April 13th.
Thursday, September 14th.

Hanna:

Wednesday, May 10th.
Wednesday, October 11th.
DATED—at Edmonton, Alberta, this 28th day of September 1915

G. P. Owen Fenwick, Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Patriotic Concert

On Friday evening last a patriotic concert was held at the Marshall school house, Reid Hill, which very well attended. Unfortunately, a few of the numbers on the programme had to be cancelled owing to the non-appearance of the people who had promised to take part. A programme, however, was made up and some splendid items were contributed by Miss McEwan, of Vulcan; Mr. Crowl, Vulcan; and Mr. McLean of Nanton. Miss Douglass gave an excellent reading. During the evening Mr. McLean held an auction, the proceeds of which went to patriotic purposes, and quite a substantial sum of money was raised. Mr. P. W. L. Clark of Vulcan was the chairman.

The concert was followed by a dance to which a large number of the people stayed. At the same time a sale of cooking was held and the proceeds were given to the Red Cross funds.

Harry Mould Writes

During the past week we have had the pleasure of reading a letter from Pte. Harry Mould, who by this time will be in the trenches, to one of his friends in Vulcan. He deals principally with an air raid he witnessed and as experiences may be of interest to his many friends here we produce his letter in part below.

"I haven't a cousin left who has not enlisted, and it is awful to see the young fellows only about 18 years of age all in khaki, and yet I am surprised to see so many shirkers as there are around between 25 and 30 doing nothing for their country. As Lloyd George says, we are not doing our best. I think they will wake up if we have a few more zeppelin raids.

"I went home, being given Kitchener's 48 hours leave before proceeding to the front. While home I had the pleasure to experience a raid of five, and they came right over our house. But fortunately their bombs went amiss and struck a couple of houses about a mile away, completely wrecking them. Naturally there was a fire. They claim that one of the zeppelins was hit and I really believe it was, as we watched the guns near our house firing. Lots of shots, of course, were too high or too low but I swear one hit the propellers and it made such a dip then let a lot of smoke out of the rear of the engine. The zeppelin then completely disappeared and we could not trace it although there were a lot of searchlights busy looking for it. The bombs fairly shook our house."

To Build a Rink

On Friday evening a number of persons interested in the skating and curling clubs held a meeting to consider what should be done for this winter. The general opinion was that a building of some description should be erected so that there could be a covered rink. The agricultural grounds were considered as the best place, especially as the Society are drilling a well there.

It was proposed that a company should be formed to raise about \$4000, which would be put into a building on the fair grounds. The agricultural Society are to be asked if they will get title to about an acre of the land and hand it to the company.

Nothing more definite was decided as it was thought expedient to hold the matter at that until a more general opinion could be obtained. A further meeting will be called this week and the matter placed on a more definite footing.

Is This Your Dollar?

In another part of this issue appears the advertisement for the Agricultural Fair on Thursday and Friday, October 21 and 22. Advertising of every kind is being taken up by the directors in order to bring people to the fair and make it as great a success as possible.

But much as the directors can do, it doesn't all rest with them alone. There are still the people who have not joined the society this season. They are all intending to buy for some reason or other, probably threshing, they have not got round to sending in their subscription.

If they knew how much trouble it would save, and how much easier it would make things financially if their dollar was paid they would not hesitate.

So let the Secretary have your dollar to-day. He is waiting for it, the Society needs it and you can pay it. Let us remind you.

Bulgarians are Aliens

The Royal North West Mounted Police, who are acting as the registrars of aliens throughout Canada, have received instructions from officials at Ottawa to include Bulgarians on this list.

The Bulgarians in this country will be registered like the Germans and Austrians and those who are reservists or are considered likely to be troublesome will be interned.

There are about 25,000 Bulgarians in Canada, and enquiry to find out where they are located is being started. It is expected that a majority of them will be found in the cities, comparatively few of them having taken up homesteads or bought farm lands.

The Rev. D. K. Allen and Mr. W. F. Jennejohn were among the Vulcan people who attended the patriotic concert at Reid Hill on Friday evening.

Local Items of Interest

Mr. D. Elves, of Cayley, has been visiting in Vulcan for a few days.

Fit-Reform—Made to measure Suits at Spooner's.

Miss Douglass was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn over the week end.

Mrs. Church, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clarke, returned to Calgary on Wednesday.

Mothers Favorite—\$2.75 per cwt. Why pay more?

The picture show on Thursday at the Shimp Hall was well patronized and those who attended were well satisfied with the offering presented.

Mr. Paul Norton, who recently acquired a car, had the misfortune to meet with an accident through it on Tuesday last and broke his arm.

Gents suits made to measure \$30.00 up New ranges of patterns to hand—P.

Mr. N. H. Hartt, of Calgary, has recently purchased the Cris's Livery barn and will take possession immediately.

Holy Communion will be celebrated at the morning service of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, October 17th.

Mr. J. C. Graham, who is erecting buildings on his section close to town, is having a well drilled by Messrs. Granlein.

Ladies suits made to measure, \$25.00 up. Inspect our new fall and winter patterns.—P. Gillespie.

\$20.00—up for your made to measure Suit at Spooner's.

FOR SALE—Show Case 4 x 2 3 glass sides and mirror back, two shelves. Woodwork stained oak, inside covered cloth, a Bargain. Vulcan Furniture Store, Vulcan Alberta.

On Saturday night the district had quite a fall of snow. The following day however, was bright and warm and all traces of the snow had disappeared by noon.

The Agricultural Society, in order to meet the wishes of a number of the farmers who are desirous of exhibiting at the Fair on October 21 and 22 have added the following to the prize list for horses:

Special prizes for Grades — Best Grade Stallion of any breed, first \$5, second \$3; Best Grade mare of any breed, first \$5, second \$3.

WANTED—A good milk cow. Purchaser will pay part cash for the balance will trade furniture. Apply A. B. Vulcan Advocate Vulcan

Mr. Elves moved into the house recently vacated by Mr. George Curry, on Thursday last.

The prohibition vote in Minneapolis during the past week was defeated by a majority of 9000 votes. This defeat prevents any further trial for prohibition for a term of three years.

Special \$6.00—Mens Sweaters at \$4.85 at Spooner's.

Harvest Thanksgiving services will be held at the Presbyterian Church Vulcan, on Sunday October 17th. Special singing will be given. A hearty invitation is extended to everyone to attend.

After the rains reported in our last issue, the weather has taken a turn for the better and seems to be settling down to real threshers' weather. As a result the outlays are heavy in every part of the country and much work is being done.

There has been a big rush for lumber for building granaries and other purposes with the result that the Vulcan Co-operative company and Lineham Lumber Company have had their yards cleared of everything and are anxiously waiting fresh shipments, which they are expecting daily.

Mr. George Shields, son of Mr. J. A. Shields, of Okotoks, has joined the colors having enlisted with the 50th Battalion. Mr. George Shields was on the staff of the Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan prior to his enlistment, and is the second soldier who has gone from there. His many friends will be glad to hear that he has responded to the call, and will wish him every good fortune.

For the baseball games on the first day of the Fair it is hoped that Leonard and Reid Hill will be able to pay. Dr. Nelson, who is making the arrangements, feels sure that he will be able to make arrangements to this end. If he can it will be fine, for we would rather see Leonard and Reid Hill competing for the \$40 purse than teams that are not in the district.

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Those foul creatures are dead, and there is an end of it," he said. "What can it matter whether there is an inquest held on them or not? If it is, then there will be an end of my scheme. I say you must do this. The future happiness of the family depends upon it. It is also of the utmost importance that Princess Zara does not know of the death of her miscreants."

Geoffrey nodded. He began to see daylight. And, after all, the concealment of these bodies was no crime. "What do you say, Uncle Ralph?" he asked.

"Say that Tchigorzy is right," Ralph croaked. "Tchigorzy is always right. When we get Vaska's body, what shall we do with it?"

"Lay it out in the corridor, where I can get a look at it," said Tchigorzy. "For the present it does not exist—at least, so far as this house is concerned. All you have to do is to follow my directions."

The strange pair set out on their excursion in the afternoon. It was a long pull from the village to the cliffs, but it was accomplished at length. The boat was run aground at the least dangerous spot and Ralph and Geoffrey set out along the sands. The former's step was as free and assured as that of his younger companion.

"Ah," Geoffrey cried, "you are right. There they are."

"I knew it," Ralph replied. "See if they are injured."

Geoffrey stooped himself to his gruesome task. The three men lay side by side as if they had been placed so by human hands.

As far as Geoffrey could judge, there were no signs of violence on the bodies of either of the natives. They lay by each other, their faces transfixed with rage and horror.

Beyond doubt, these men had been drowned, sucked down by the strong current and then cast up again by the sea as if in cruel sport.

"No hurts on either," Geoffrey muttered.

"It is possible. Look at the other one."

Geoffrey did so. He saw a face fixed with a grim smile, the smile of the man who can meet death and knows how to punish those who injure them. The face was seared and criss-crossed just like Tchigorzy's and Ralph Ravenspur's; indeed, with its strange disfigurement the dead Russian would have passed for Tchigorzy.

The face was black and swollen from an ugly bruise in the forehead. Had not he known the truth, and had any one told Geoffrey that Tchigorzy lay there, he would have believed it.

A spade had been placed in the bottom of the boat, and with it two deep graves were dug in the sand. Into them the bodies of the Orientals were cast; the sand was made smooth again, and a layer of heavy rocks laid on the top. The body of the Russian was conveyed to the boat and thence to the house.

There was nobody to see the mournful entry. All the family were on the terrace. A startled servant or two came forward and gave the necessary assistance to convey the body to the dimly-lighted corridor.

"Go to the village and fetch the constable," said Geoffrey. "We have found a dead body on the beach."

The servant went off; the gallery was deserted. In a few minutes the family would be in the house again, and the story would have to be told. Tchigorzy looked cautiously from his hiding place.

"Is the coast clear?" he asked.

"Perfectly clear," said Geoffrey. Tchigorzy came forward. For a long time he examined the body. The regret on his face was tempered by a gleam of grim satisfaction.

"It is very like you," said Geoffrey. "It is me," Tchigorzy whispered. "You are to recognize it as me. The idea is that I fell over the cliffs in the darkness and was drowned. I will explain later. Somebody comes."

Tchigorzy darted off as Marion appeared. She looked white and agitated.

"Another horror," she said. "Sims just told me. Who is it?"

"I regret to say it is Dr. Tchigorzy," said Ralph. "He must have walked over the cliff in the darkness. See here."

Marion bent over the body with a shudder.

"Poor fellow," she said tenderly. "Tchigorzy beyond a doubt."

Ralph turned away, as if in grief. But the grin on his face was the grin of Mephistopheles.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Mrs. May is Pleased.

Geoffrey was fain to confess that he couldn't quite follow. He turned to Ralph, who once more had recovered his old expression—an expression tinged with profound regret. From the hall below came the tones of Rupert Ravenspur demanding to know what it was all about.

"Go and tell your grandfather," Ralph said quietly. "Everybody who comes near us is fated, it seems. Poor Tchigorzy is no more. He was a mysterious man, and wonderfully reticent as to his past life, but he was the most interesting man I ever met. But I shall never hear anything more about Tibet."

"He was a very old friend of yours?" Marion asked.

"Not so very old," Ralph replied. "And I should hardly call him a friend. We were mutually interested in certain scientific matters. But as to the marvellous side of things he told me nothing."

Speaking by the letter that was perfectly correct. Tchigorzy had told Ralph nothing, for the simple reason that they had learnt and suffered together.

"Then why did he come here?" Mar-

ion demanded.

"To try to solve the mystery. He declared that Orientalism was at the bottom of it. But we shall never know. Tchigorzy is no more, and such knowledge as he may have possessed has gone down to the sea with him."

Marion turned away with a sigh. Slight as their acquaintance had been, she had been drawn to Tchigorzy, she said. Strange that whoever tried to help the house of Ravenspur should come under the ban.

"But Tchigorzy was drowned," said Ralph.

"No, indeed," Marion replied. "Oh, I know there are no signs of violence on the body. I know how dangerous the broken balustrade is; but I have my opinions all the same."

"You are wrong in this case," Ralph said, as he walked away.

Presently other people began to arrive. For the first time for many years Ravenspur was invaded by strangers—a policeman or two, a fussy police inspector, a journalist with a colleague, pushing everywhere. They would have interviewed Rupert Ravenspur, but the cold glitter of his eye awed even them.

The police let Ralph alone, but Geoffrey was subjected to severe questioning. On the whole he came out of the ordeal better than Ralph had anticipated.

"You managed that very well," he said.

"I feel horribly mean and guilty. All these precautions—"

"Call them lies, if you like," Ralph put in coolly. "It doesn't matter. Think of the good cause. You are deceiving only our enemies; you are injuring nobody. And you are giving Tchigorzy a heaven-sent opportunity."

"I doubt it, uncle. Clever as Tchigorzy is, well as he may disguise himself, he will fail. Did not Princess Zara pick you both out at Lassa?"

"That was not quite the same thing. Remember she knew beforehand that we were going to make the attempt to reach the holy city. She allowed us to go so far because she is naturally a cruel woman. Moreover, all the time her spies had been dogging our footsteps."

"Before nightfall she will firmly believe Tchigorzy to be dead, which is a great point in his favor. She does not know that her other two miscreants have met with a deserved fate. Tchigorzy will go to her, passing as one of them, and will tell her a wonderful tale as to how he and his ally compassed Vaska's death. He will tell how that death entailed the death of his companion."

"It is a fearfully dangerous position."

"Oh, it is. But Tchigorzy will not mind that. He loves danger for its own sake. And he will be able to act the character to the life. He speaks the language perfectly; he is up to all the rites and ceremonies. Tchigorzy will not fail."

The inquest was appointed for the afternoon. It was not likely to last long, and the verdict in the minds of most people was a foregone conclusion. Tchigorzy had walked out into the darkness, he had stumbled over the cliffs and there was an end of the matter.

Meanwhile the police seemed to have taken possession of the house. And all the time Tchigorzy was seated in a comfortable lounge in Ralph's room smoking cigarettes and making plans for the future.

Geoffrey had gone out after lunch. He would not be wanted for a full hour and resented the vulgar curiosity of these strangers. Already some of the jury had arrived, and were critically examining the broken balustrades with an owl like wisdom which in other circumstances would have been amusing.

Geoffrey walked along up the slope towards Jeasop's farm. He met a small governess cart drawn by a donkey coming down the hill. In it was Mrs. May driving slowly along. She pulled up as she saw Geoffrey and held out her hand. Her face was very clear and bright today.

(To Be Continued)

Living on Our Own Fat

According to Mr. H. G. Wells, the famous novelist:

"The poorer classes have experienced no class disaster by this war. On the other hand, as one specimen of the securer classes, I find the carefully arranged system of investment, upon which I had relied for my old age and for my widow's security has depreciated by about 30 per cent. We are fighting this war very largely on our savings, on our social fat; the whole community is being impoverished, but, relatively the rich are getting poorer and the poorer better off. Much wealth is being destroyed, but much wealth is also being distributed."

Sour Grapes

The Wall Street Journal is authority for the statement that for several years before the war started Bethlehem was shipping from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. of its ordnance output to Germany.

Thus, when Germany could buy ordnance and take it home, it was all right for the United States to sell it to her. It is quite in keeping with German logic to set up now that it is wrong to do the same thing for the allies. All the world knows that if the could carry them away, Germany would today be a heavy buyer of war munitions in the United States. It is Austro-German wounded pride at inability to take the goods away, not any wrong on the part of the United States, that prompted the Austria protest.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Milk direct from the cow to the kitchen with all the lost motions eliminated is the chief feature of a dairy operation at Lorain, O. With the permission of the city board of health, the milkman drives a Jersey cow about the city, milking her at the door of his customers, according to their needs. He was required by the city to wear a white suit, put a bell on his cow, and to keep his dairy at all times in a sanitary condition.

Protecting the People

Prohibition Does Not Appear to be a New Theory, According to History

In 1910 Governor Stubbs of Kansas delivered an address in Chicago in which he spoke in part as follows: "Prohibition in Kansas is not the result of atmospheric conditions. Reason was at the bottom of it all. It was not brought about by fanatics, but by sane, sober, patriotic folks who had longer, leads and more common sense than the average American people had at that time."

"It was not a new theory. It was as old as the abuse of liquor. Eleven hundred years before Christ an Emperor of China decreed that all the grape vines be pulled up by the roots and burned to ashes. China has been a sober nation ever since. Centuries before Christ, Pythagoras, the great law giver of his people, did precisely the same thing in Greece. The Carthaginians prohibited drinking in the army 300 years before the Christian era. Draco, in his laws, made drunkenness a capital offense. All through history you will find it, and wherever it was observed the nations became greater and more virtuous."

"Prohibition is the doctrine of self-defence. Kansas is simply protecting its people from the arch enemy of human happiness. Kansas homes are protected from an infinitely worse enemy to society than the burglar. 'Prohibition' has simply muzzled a brute that is ten thousand times more vicious than a mad dog. It is merely cut out a useless expense that was more burdensome on the people than all of the state and county taxes combined." When the people of Canada wake up to the terrible truth of that last sentence the liquor traffic will be doomed.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

No Refund on War Tax

Purchasers of Railway or Steamship Tickets Cannot Have War Tax Refunded

A matter of importance to the public and the railways has been settled by the government. A nice point has been raised as to the possibility of refund of the war tax in case a person should change his or her mind in regard to the contemplated trip by train or boat. If the railways insisted upon the tax in such cases of changed intention, it was altogether likely that the public would set them down as extortioners.

Accordingly the railways submitted the questions to the government—what should be done in case unused tickets presented for refund to agent before the train starts; to agent or general office after train departs; the same or some following day; in the case of sleeping car tickets; in the case of parlor car tickets; in the case of steamship tickets. The answer which the railways received was as follows:

There can be no refund of the tax under any circumstances. Once the ticket is sold and the tax collected, it is as though it were in the Dominion coffers and nothing but an act of parliament can get it out again. It was explained by the Dominion authorities that in order to prevent the confusion that would arise in applying literally the millions of tax stamps that would have been required on railway tickets and the consequent difficulties which would have ensued owing to delay in affixing and cancellation of stamps, the present method has been adopted, and that as none of the public could have reasonably expected a refund on a stamp that had been affixed and cancelled, if ticket were refunded upon, so also no refund may be expected wherever a tax had been collected, and the ticket unused and refunded upon. In other words, the act of purchase of the ticket in accordance with the Tax Act is a completed transaction so far as the collection of the tax is concerned and under no circumstances as the law now stands could it be refunded. To make a refund of the tax possible a special act would have to be passed by parliament.

Not the German Way

The general staff of the Russian navy issues the following statement: A German official communiqué accuses our sailors in the Black Sea of barbarous acts against Turkish ships, alleging that the Russians sink vessels with their crews without first examining them.

Although the accusations are made by a government which violates not only international laws but the customary principles of humanity, the general staff feels bound to refute these accusations, declaring that the German communiqué is a lie.

Our sailors destroy Turkish ships because they transport war material, coal and petrol. On every occasion they adopt all measures to save the crews, and the ships are only shelled if they refuse to stop after demand, and in these cases the crews are always captured first.

In several cases the sailors prefer to regain the shore by swimming in order to avoid capture, and they are never fired at, and all those who surrender are taken on board the warships and sent to Sebastopol.

This rule is followed even when the Turkish ships, pretending that they wish to surrender, open fire on our submarines. Special lists are made of the prisoners captured, and they pass that not a single man of the captured crews has been left to his fate. All the prisoners every time express their satisfaction for the humane treatment accorded them.

The census of New York shows 586,193 women and girls working outside of their homes.

An Imperial Commonwealth

Visit of Sir Robert Borden to England Marks Important Phase in History of Our Country

Fifty years ago the proposals for a confederation had just been submitted to the people of British North America, and in 1866 the statesmen of the colonies assembled in London to settle with the imperial government upon the terms of the agreement which was to establish the Dominion of Canada. They accomplished their mission. The scattered and disunited colonies were withdrawn together and the new community was endowed with the largest powers of self government. By effecting this result the London meeting in 1866 completed one stage in the development of the British empire. A household had been set up within the empire, managing its own affairs. When Australia and South Africa were prepared in like manner to direct their own concerns they followed the precedent set in 1866, and secured from the imperial government their free constitutions. Yet, the establishment of these Dominions, while certainly a milestone in the progress of the empire, left a long road still to travel. The new communities took charge of their local affairs, but they had as yet no voice in conducting the business common to the whole empire. Such common concerns were left to the government at Westminster. It administered the great dependencies, it conducted the foreign policy of the empire, it decided finally upon peace or war, it retained a final authority over all parts of the British commonwealth. The autonomy of the Dominions was thus restricted within certain boundaries; and a citizen of Canada enjoyed a less ample prerogative than a citizen of the United Kingdom, since the latter alone elected the representatives who determined the ultimate issues for the whole empire. This difference could not be permanent. The Dominions once in control over their own business moved inevitably towards a larger participation in the business common to the empire. Hence the 50 years since confederation have witnessed a series of meetings in London no less significant than that of 1866. Colonial statesmen have visited the Metropolis of the empire to take part in imperial councils and gradually to assume a share in imperial responsibilities. The fathers of confederation have been followed by the premiers of Canada, Sir John Thompson, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and now Sir Robert Borden.

Meanwhile the imperial defence committee was taking shape in order to co-ordinate the defensive arrangements of the empire and upon it colonial ministers were allotted their place. It was only an advisory body to the British cabinet, yet its membership was so representative and important as to give its decisions great weight. It proved really an antechamber to the cabinet; those who gained admittance to it were close to the innermost councils of the empire. Finally, the great war threw all the doors open. It showed as no logic would have done, how decisions taken at Westminster affected the lives and property of British citizens everywhere. It proved the quality of these citizens beyond the seas who were not yet full partners in the commonwealth. It showed that their strength and goodwill were necessary to the safety of the common flag.

A journey by Sir Robert Borden to England at this time was natural and proper. He wished to inspect Canadian troops whether in training camps or at the front, to cheer his wounded countrymen, to discuss with the imperial authorities the measures which all parts of the empire should adopt in discharge of the common obligation. His presence in London was a sign to his friends and our enemies of the unanimity of the empire. Still the most significant episode in his visit was the invitation to attend a meeting of the cabinet. All the other functions he could have discharged and yet have made no advance beyond his predecessors in shaping the institutions of the empire. Other episodes during his stay were certainly more dramatic, the meeting with the rulers of the allies, the visit to the Canadian battery in France, the great review of our soldiers at Shorncliffe. Yet no incident compared in importance with the gathering of a few civilians, unheralded, unattended, surrounded by no pomp or ceremony to discuss around a table in Whitehall the common business of all the millions of their fellow citizens. No colonial had ever before entered this council chamber. The final authority which the cabinet exercised had not been shared with any citizen of the empire from beyond the seas. There now remained no council of the empire from which a representative of the Dominions should be kept aloof.

It is true that the prime minister of Canada attended the meeting of the cabinet by invitation, through the courtesy of the British government. He was enjoying a privilege, not exercising a right. The distinction is immaterial. What matters is that a representative of the Dominions shared in the final council of the empire. His right to be present will never be urged. There will be no need of urging it, since no one will call it in question. His presence on one great occasion is a sufficient precedent. We proceed in our British way from fact to fact, rather than from one claim to another. The fact is unassailable. All the councils of the empire were dis-

closed to a representative of a Dominion in person.

It has accustomed British people everywhere to the idea that the deliberations of the imperial government which affect all the empire can and must be shared with representatives of the empire overseas. The idea will take shape more quickly than we should have thought possible a few months ago, in a cabinet truly imperial, not restricted to citizens of the United Kingdom, but including representatives from all the Dominions.

The invitation to Sir Robert Borden has prepared the way for the formation of such a body which will deal with matters common to the whole British commonwealth. The work of the fathers of confederation will then be complete. They gave Canada control over her local affairs, but those concerns which affected Canada together with the rest of the empire were still left in the care of the imperial government. Canada will now have a voice in determining the policies which in any way affect her and will at the same time participate in the government of the empire as a whole. The meeting of 1866 led inevitably to the meeting of 1915. The imperial convention such as must follow the war will crown the efforts of all the Canadian statesmen who since the confederation of Canada have joined in securing for their country her true place in the British commonwealth.

The Flight of a Bullet

A Technical Description of the Velocities of a Speeding Bullet

By the time a small bore bullet reaches the muzzle of a gun it is moving forward at the rate of over 2,000 feet per second, and making 2,400 revolutions in the same time, the velocity giving it an energy of about 1,700, the rotation of about 17 feet pound, together forming an enormous quantity to concentrate in a small object weighing but a couple of hundred grains. The rotation energy enables the bullet to maintain its stability, and thus indirectly contribute to its ranging power by compelling it to travel end on, and constantly offer a minimum resistance to the air. Unfortunately, the whole of the kinetic energy of the gases is not transferred to the bullet, for at the instant the latter leaves the muzzle there is a tremendous rush of gas past it. This "muzzle blast" is an annoying thorn in the side of the ballisticians, since, apart from the waste of energy, there is a tendency for those gases, with a higher muzzle velocity than that of the bullet, to shove the base of the latter out of line, and so cause the bullet to topple over. Even so, this could not occur were it not for the fact that it is impossible to make the muzzle of a rifle and the base of a bullet so accurate that the latter leaves the former simultaneously at all points, and it is the inevitable slight asymmetrical relationship between these parts that causes the initial tilting which the muzzle blast accentuates. Elongated bullets fired from a smooth bore are found to be travelling side-on at a distance of but two feet, in consequence of this muzzle blast; hence the necessity in these long bullets of a very rapid spin. However, despite this rapid spin, the bullet still wobbles a little at the beginning of its flight, a fact which throws light on the aggravated traumatic effects occasionally seen after close range firing. A spinning top is unstable at the commencement of spin, it then "falls asleep," and, so far as translation is concerned, becomes motionless; finally, towards the end it staggers about and rolls over. Now, a bullet is an aerial top, spinning several thousand times a minute on a layer of condensed air; like the toy counterpart, it wobbles at first, then becomes rigid, and finally, at the end of long flights, when its rotary speed has considerably fallen, it again becomes unstable.—Engineering.

Shooting Cures Nervousness

Mrs. Ada Schilling of San Jose, crack shotgun shot, recently broke more than 90 birds out of a possible 100 at the three days' trapshoot tournament held at Venice.

This is conceded a remarkable average, says the San Francisco Daily News. Mrs. Schilling will soon go to the mountains to bag some game-birds and small. Some of her best shooting has been done on hunting trips; target shooting only keeps her in practice. Mrs. Schilling began her career as a markswoman with a rifle at inanimate targets; shotgun shooting was taken up later and she now declares it to be the better sport. "Using a shotgun gives a woman self confidence," declares Mrs. Schilling. "It quickens the action of the eye and brings every muscle into play. It is a positive cure for nervousness."

Canada's Work Astonishes British

Astonishment is expressed at the Ottawa statement that British government orders in Canada for war supplies now reach the enormous total of \$20,000,000.

The British public little realize the important aid Canadian industrialism is capable of rendering in the present war.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "General Hertram's figures are a remarkable demonstration of the capacity and vitality of Canada as a manufacturing centre. The more we can depend on Canada and the other Dominions in this respect the better. It will be hats off to 'Our Lady of the Snows.'"

"I have solved one problem. I won't have a lot of soiled dishes on hand when my wife gets home."

"How's that?"

"I've broken most of 'em."

Important Home Canning Points

Movement Launched That Will Mean a Saving of Money to People of the West

In the little town of Dugald, Man., some short while ago, a movement was launched in a very quiet and unostentatious way that will probably spread over the entire length and breadth of Western Canada, revolutionizing hundreds and thousands of western homes. No publicity was courted at the time, and the proceeding in question although of the very highest importance nearly escaped the attention of the press altogether.

To give a brief narrative of the event, and to describe it just as it happened, we might say that on a certain Saturday afternoon rigs and automobiles were converging on Dugald just as if it was the first day of the country fair. By four o'clock in the commodious hall that stands face to face with the village church, about sixty or seventy ladies, members of the Economic Society had gathered. A little after four o'clock Mrs. McBeath, the well known woman of Headingly, who is always to the front in any movement calculated to improve the domestic conditions of this country, was introduced to the meeting, and explained that at the request of the Agricultural College she was in attendance to give some particulars of new and up-to-date methods of home canning, such as were now being so extensively used throughout the United States. Mrs. McBeath then explained how about 50 per cent. of the vegetable products of Western Canada were thrown on the waste heap every year, for lack of some reliable method of preserving it. She proceeded to demonstrate how it was now possible for every farmer's wife in fact every householder in the country to can inexpensively every kind of vegetable that can be grown. She read a number of time tables for example showing how in an hour or two it was a simple task to can hundreds of pounds worth of sweet corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, beets, carrots, in fact every variety of vegetable and put them away for future use, as well as all kinds of fruits. Some glass jars containing corn and peas, etc., pickled last fall were passed around, and it was observed that they were as sweet and fresh in color and taste as at the hour when they were gathered from the stalk.

Considerable enthusiasm was aroused among the members of the Economic Society, and in view of the fact that the entire canning outfit, particulars of which may be had from Prof. Lee of the Manitoba Agricultural College, cost only a few dollars, many present signified their intention of installing one of these time saving and money saving apparatus, and of thus economizing the products of their own gardens, and cutting down living expenses.

Mr. Newton delivered a very pointed and interesting address, in which he pointed out that if such outfits were used throughout the west, the actual productive powers of the country would be increased 50 per cent. and fruit and vegetables now thrown away and left to rot, would instead be preserved and would represent a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Newton amused the meeting by telling how he bought a large number of turkeys in the winter, and just when the frost was breaking up the spring he found he had fifty birds left. He could not eat fifty birds, he explained, in a week or ten days, so he decided to can them. This he did, and Mr. Newton is still eating turkey as fresh and delicious as though it had been killed and dressed expressly for his Christmas dinner.

His fact is interesting because it shows that practically anything can be canned by the methods advocated by the Agricultural College.

A market gardener from St. Norbert also addressed the meeting and explained that he had sowed over two acres of beans expressly for canning. He stated that the usefulness of such an outfit to the market gardener was incalculable, because it enabled him to preserve what he would otherwise have to throw away or sell at unprofitable prices.

Survey of Oil and Gas Deposits

A comprehensive survey of the oil and gas deposits of Canada is under preparation for the government by the mines branch. It will deal particularly with gas in Ontario, the oil resources in Ontario and Alberta, and the oil shares of the maritime provinces. The survey, so far, show good possibilities and when completed they will form a good idea as to permanent values. It is understood that the showing of oil in Alberta is not such as to justify the speculation which occurred last year there on the basis of certain oil discoveries.

Canadian trade commissioners in England report a big demand for Canadian apples, because it is generally believed that large quantities will probably find their way to the troops in the theatres of war. As a result they state that a severe stiffening of the retail and wholesale prices is certain. Owing, however, to shipping difficulties and the shortage of vessels, the prospects of there being large Canadian imports are not bright. While some experts think that eighty million barrels from Canada and the United States will be forthcoming, others calculate on only half that amount reaching Britain.

Wife—Oh, George, you've broken your promise.
Husband—Never mind, dearie; I'll make another.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

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Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

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Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Disposes Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

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Free trial of "SORE" "RUN DOWN" "GOT THE BLUES" "SUFFER FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISORDERS, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, WOUNDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN" FOR FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISORDERS, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, WOUNDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N-1-N-2-N-3 THERAPION, and describe for yourself the reason why you are suffering. No failure in cures. No obligations. Dr. L. C. LECHE, 3100 Col. Haverstock, 1014 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

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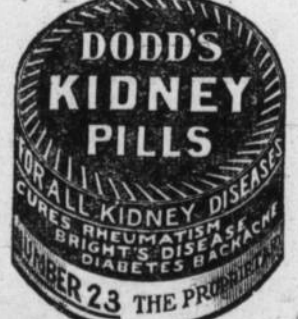
Victor Hugo's Prophecy

"A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce, and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bomb shells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by arbitration of a sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the parliament is to England, the diet to Germany, the legislative assembly to France. A day will come when a cannon ball will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and the people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America, and the united States of Europe, shall be seen extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their products, their industry, their arts, their genius, clearing the truth, improving creation under the eye of the Creator, and uniting, for the good of all, these two irresistible and infinite powers—the fraternity of men and the power of God."

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Bill—"Ere, Sam, what are you putting on all of those coats for?"

Sam—"It's like this, Bill, I'm going to paint my fence, and it says on the tin: 'To obtain good results put on three or more coats.' And that's what I'm doing."



W. N. U. 1071

The Minister of Horseshoes

How a London School Teacher Solved the Problem of Horseshoes for the Army

The horses and mules of the British army are being very largely shod by a London teacher! Behind that bald fact there is a great romance of thought, energy and organization, which has sprung up where chaos and black dismay existed not very long ago.

We think of horseshoes as being hand-wrought in village smithies, where rosy cheeked children at the door watch the sparks fly from the ringing anvil, but shoes for the horses of an army, even in times of peace, must be made by machinery. That had long been done in Great Britain, with the result that the trade was concentrated in the hands of a few firms, who, when the demand came for an enormously increased output, found themselves unable to furnish the supplies required. The British army was, therefore, in a very serious position, for horses break and wrench off their shoes on the hard and broken roads of war time in a way that is unequalled in time of peace.

What was to be done to meet the great need of the army? Somebody at the war office mentioned Mr. A. E. Hill, a London county council school teacher, who had been conducting classes for blacksmith work in his spare time at nights at a school in Bermondsey. Mr. Hill is not a farrier, but he knows all the farriers in the towns and villages, for so interested was he in his subject that he had started and successfully conducted a paper for blacksmiths called the "Anvil." To Mr. Hill then, the war office turned with a request for shoes for horses.

Mr. Hill's answer was practical and immediate. He put a notice to blacksmiths in his paper; he got in touch with blacksmiths big and small, towns and villages. "How many shoes a week can you supply?" he asked each smith. Each promised according to his ability—some a few dozens, some a few hundredweights, some in tons. Mr. Hill mapped the country into districts, appointed depot; for each big area, and in a few weeks had 4,000 master blacksmiths at work, all turning out shoes for the horses and mules of the British army.

Mr. Hill organized a department at the war office, and, giving up school teaching, he directs this department himself, with eighty clerks appointed to serve under him. Every day shoes are being hammered out in the smithies from Wick to Falmouth. They go to the depots, and then on to Bermondsey, where they are inspected and passed; then they go to Woolwich and out to the front.

Quietly the work goes on, without fuss or excitement, but Mr. Hill is providing a hundred tons of shoes a week, even a million shoes a month, and every week each blacksmith gets his cheque and goes on his way rejoicing. There was never a greater triumph of quiet, cool headed organization. What the British army with all its organization could not do for itself a school teacher has done for it, and the minister of horseshoes is one of the most successful servants on the nation in these days of its need.—The Little Paper, London.

Seed Potatoes

It has been quite generally believed that a small potato seed will yield just as large a crop as large tubers. Extensive tests made at the South Dakota experiment station, however, prove quite conclusively that this theory is not true in practice. In these experiments the use of sizeable seed produced a greater proportion of potatoes of desirable size than the use of culms. The type of potatoes produced from culms used as seed is measurably smaller, in the first generation, than those produced from selected tubers. The results of this experiment furnish quantitative evidence that the use of culms for seed causes potatoes to run out. Not only is the type of potatoes produced from selected seed larger than from culms, says the experimenters, but also the average weight of tubers produced is greater.

A Cure For Rheumatism.—A painful and persistent form of rheumatism is caused by impurities in the blood, the result of defective action of the liver and kidneys. The blood becomes tainted by the introduction of uric acid, which causes much pain in the tissues and in the joints. Parnelee's Vegetable Pills are known to have effected many remarkable cures, and their use is strongly recommended. A trial of them will convince anyone of their value.

Locomotives Will Tow Ships

No less than 40 special electric locomotives are being built for the United States government to be used in towing ships through the Panama Canal locks. Each machine weighs 82,500 pounds, and has a tractive effort of 47,500 pounds. This power is derived through two 75 horse power three-phase, 25 cycle, 220 volt, mill type motors, one connected to each axle through gearing.

The locomotive is propelled by means of a rack rail while towing and while going up and down the steep grades from one lock level to another at a speed of two miles per hour. When running light on the return tracks, the speed is changed to five miles an hour, the rack pinion being entirely released, and the locomotive proceeding by ordinary traction methods.

There is a vertical windlass and drum at the centre of the locomotive; this carries 800 feet of one inch steel hawser for towing. Ordinarily four locomotives will be required to put a ship through a lock; two on each side; the forward pair pulling, and the astern pair guiding the ship. With very large vessels it may be necessary to employ six locomotives.—Power.

A clergyman had taught an old man in his parish to read, and found him an apt pupil. Calling at the cottage some time after he found only the wife at home.

"How's John?" asked he.

"He is well, thank you," said his wife.

"How does he get on with his reading?"

"Nicely, sir."

"Ah, I suppose he can read his Bible comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir? Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago!"

Consumer's Point of View

Local Merchants Should Advise Their Wares to Successfully Hold Trade

It appeals to the Hardware Trade that the western newspaper which recently conducted a prize letter contest with the view of ascertaining at first hand the reason why in the neighborhood of half a million dollars annually went from that city to the mail order centres has done the thing which has generally been left undone in all the anti-mail order agitation.

There are assuredly reasons why the consumer patronize these concerns instead of their local stores. Therefore, it seems reasonable that one of the first steps to take in organizing a campaign with a view of reducing this trend is to ascertain from the consumer himself the reasons why he does business with the mail order house rather than with his local dealer.

The results of this prize letter campaign are interesting. They are being a move to get at the fundamentals of the problem. A number of reasons appeared in the different letters received. Summed up, the ones most common to all letters were that the local dealers did not carry the kind of merchandise desired by the consumer, and that he likewise did not adequately advertise the merchandise which he did carry in stock.

These two things are comparatively easy to do. Any retailer should expect to study the requirements of his trade and buy his stock accordingly. He should also naturally expect to let his constituency know, through the medium of window displays and printed advertisements, what he has to offer and the price at which he holds the merchandise.

Can you profitably apply the findings of this newspaper to the future conduct of your retail store?—From Hardware Trade.

Catarah Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarah Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. The combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarah. Send for testimonials, free.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Burning Metal Is Used With Shrapnel

The correspondent of the London Morning Post, who recently sends the following: "A new application is reported of the German invention I have previously mentioned. It serves to show how Germany develops the scientific side of her efforts as the war proceeds."

"The incendiary fire bombs, which contain some composition producing sufficient heat to start a flame in anything that will burn, are now familiar. The Germans have invented a method of using something similar in the form of, or combined with, shrapnel."

"Reports say any man struck by shrapnel from these things is terribly burned, the burns often proving fatal, even when only a limb is struck."

"Presumably phosphorus enters into the composition of this new weapon, as also do certain poisonous bullets."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, said at the Lake Mohonk arbitration conference: "The day is not yet come when violence and oppression will melt away before right like the plumber's bill. Like, I repeat, the plumber's bill. For a plumber, you know, once presented to a millionaire a bill for \$100 for mending a pipe. But the millionaire handed the plumber a dollar note and said serenely: 'Receipt that bill for yours in full.' But—but—" said the plumber.

"Receipt it in full," the millionaire repeated. "I used to be a plumber myself."

The plumber at this gave a great start, receipted the bill and handed the millionaire 50 cents change."

He was the slowest boy on earth and had been fired at three places in two weeks, so his parents had apprenticed him to a naturalist.

But even he found him slow. It took him two hours to give the canaries their seed, and to stick a pin through a dead butterfly and four to pick a convoluted. The only point about him was that he was willing.

"And what," he asked, having spent a whole afternoon changing the gold fishes' water, "shall I do now, sir?"

The naturalist ran his fingers through his locks.

"Well, Robert," he replied, at length. "I think you might take the tortoise out for a run."

A Londoner was showing some country relative the sights of London one day recently, and was pointing out a magnificent old residence built years ago by a famous and rather unscrupulous lawyer of his time.

"And," the Londoner was asked, "was he able to build a house like that by his practice?"

"Yes," was the reply, "by his practice and his practices."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Dr. Charles H. Pankhurst in his witty war on cosmetics said in a recent lecture in New York:

"A girl and a man sat under a palm in a rose garden on a soft March evening at St. Augustine."

"Is your love true?" the girl asked, softly.

"As true," the man answered in low, passionate tones, "as the delicate dusk on your cheek."

"Oh—er—ah," the girl stammered, hurriedly, "isn't the—er—don't the roses smell sweet?"—New York Tribune.

"I'm awfully sorry that my engagements prevent my attending your charity concert, but I shall be with you in spirit."

"Splendid! And where would you like your spirit to sit? I have tickets here for half a guinea, a guinea and thirty shillings."

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



The Boy as a Partner

Encourage the Boy to Stay on the Farm by Giving Him an Interest in the Business

It doesn't seem right that the boys should so often feel that they must leave home for profitable and attractive employment. In most other lines of business it is the hope of the business man to see his sons follow in the same business and take it over when he leaves it. Plans are made to that end, and the boy is trained up to a thorough understanding of the business. Of course it doesn't always work out as planned, but every effort is made by the parent in most cases. On too many farms every energy seems to be directed toward driving the boy away from the farm as soon as he is old enough to get away. Very often his father wants him to stay, and sometimes commands him to stay. But it is too late. The boy has never been made to feel that he is a partner in the business of that farm. Nothing is ever talked over with him; nothing is ever explained. And it isn't any wonder he proceeds to hike. There are exceptions to this unfortunate method. Letters written on neatly printed farm stationery sometimes come, and on it the managers of the farm are gravely announced as "A. B. C. & Son." Closed acquaintance often reveals the fact that the "Son" may be ten, fifteen or twenty years old.—Oklahoma Farmer.

Freedom for the Poles

In addressing the reichstag, the German chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, referred to the recent victories of the kaiser's armies in Russian Poland. In part he said: "The present occupation of the Polish east frontier is the beginning of an evolution which will lead the country, freed from the Russian yoke, towards a brighter future, in which she will be able to develop and cultivate her national character. Further German and Austrian victories will free the Balkan nations from oppression, and make possible the principle of the Balkans for the Balkan nations." Were Germany to be the final victor in this world-conflict she would emancipate the Poles and the Balkan peoples just as she has lifted the peoples of Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium to constitutional freedom.

Let Birds Alone

Albert Ploegier is rawhiding himself for doing what he says was an ungrateful act. He had a pen of hogs which he was fattening, and a flock of blackbirds lived in the pen, eating, as he supposed, the grain he was feeding the swine. He bore their intrusion for a while, but becoming enangered at their supposed depredations upon his hog feed, he fired a load of shot into the flock in the pen, killing thirteen birds. Bent upon easing his conscience for the act by examining their stomachs, certain that he would find his grain therein, what was his chagrin when, upon cutting open the thirteen birds' stomachs, not a single grain of corn or other cereal was found, but instead each stomach was filled with insects, flies, and worms. Albert says the old shot gun is now hung up in the rack, and blackbirds and meadowlarks are invited to make his home their home in the future.

The latest official reports regarding the harvest show that Italy needs 2,640,000,000 pounds of grain for her consumption until next year. Most of this grain, it is understood, will be purchased in America.

Teuton Revenge

The Germans may retaliate for the changing of the name of Petrograd to Leningrad by renaming the Polish capital Warsause.

Family Food

Crisp, Toothsome and Requires No Cooking

A little boy asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts food had helped their family.

She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention where she visited.

"While I was there I used the food regularly. I gained weight and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in the family regularly."

"My little 18-months-old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill with teething. She was sick nine weeks and we tried everything. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape-Nuts soaked in a little warm milk."

"Well, it worked like a charm and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She grew well and round and fat as fast as possible on Grape-Nuts."

"Sometime ago several of the family were stricken with La Grippe at the same time, and during the worst stages they could not relish anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges, everything else was nauseating."

"We all appreciate what your famous food has done for our family."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Winter Dairying Pays

Milk Production is Greatest When Cows Freshen in Fall

There are so many advantages in having dairy cows come fresh in the fall, while the disadvantages are but very few, if any, that one wonders why so little progress is being made in that direction. Those who have silos, and no one can afford to dairy without a silo in these days of high priced land, should be especially anxious to have at least two-thirds of their cows calve in the fall of the year.

September is a good month to have the cows freshen. If grass is short at that time it can be supplemented with silage and the necessary grain, and thus the flow of milk brought up to the largest amount possible. Later, with an abundance of succulent feed at hand, the milk flow can easily be maintained throughout the winter months. Then, by the time grass comes and the cows have given milk for seven or eight months and the flow tends to diminish, it will be revived when the cows are turned on good pasture, while in July and August when the flies are bad and conditions are against a liberal flow of milk, the cows are either dry or very soon will be.

In other words, the cow that calves in the fall has a much better opportunity to produce a large amount of milk and butterfat in a season than the one that freshens in the spring. This is readily appreciated upon a little reflection. Suppose a cow freshens in May when pastures are good. She gives a large flow of milk during May and June, first because feed is abundant, and second because she has recently freshened. But no sooner has she started than the hot months of July and August with flies and perhaps dried up pastures are upon her and the milk flow immediately drops. When cooler weather returns and grass revives there will be a slight increase in the yield of milk, but a full flow normal for that period cannot be obtained till the cow has calved again. This means that a herd of low producing cows must be carried through the winter months, with profits greatly reduced, but the labor remaining practically the same. It does not take quite so long to milk a cow giving a small amount of milk as one producing a large flow, but it requires just as much labor to feed and care for a low producer as for the highest producer in the world, and the task of doing the other chores is the same for all kinds of cows.

It is safe to say that a given cow will produce twenty per cent. more milk and butterfat when she calves in the fall than when she comes fresh in the spring. This increase in production should in itself be enough to cause any dairyman to at least have the majority of his cows freshen in the fall, but there are more factors favoring the practice. One of these is the higher price which dairy products command in winter than in summer. Another is the cheaper labor. Labor is cheapest during the period when milk and butter bring the highest prices on the market. Then, too, the farmer himself can devote more time to the cows in winter when farm work is reduced to a minimum and his time is not so valuable. The first three months after spring opens are the busiest in the whole year for the farmer, just when cows that calve in the spring need the most attention. The inevitable result is more or less neglect, and neglect early in the lactation period is mighty expensive business.

When it comes to raising skim milk calves, those born in the fall soon learn to eat grain and therefore grow faster than those that are dropped just as grass comes and do not learn to eat grain before extreme heat and millions of flies begin to make life miserable for them. Thin, too, fall calves, if intended for the dairy, can be bred to drop their first calves in the fall as two year olds.—Montreal Family Herald.

Makes Breathing Easy.—The constriction of the air passages and the struggle for breath, too familiar evidence of asthmatic trouble, cannot daunt Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This is the famous remedy which is known far and wide for its complete effectiveness even under very severe conditions. It is an untried, experimental preparation, but one with many years of strong service behind it. Buy it from your nearest dealer.

Theory and Practice

An engineer named Frank Koester has written a book, "Secrets of Modern Progress," which the publisher advertises as contrasting the American commonwealth with Germany as an infinitely better government, better journalism and art and finance, better schools and industrial methods, better methods of housing and city planning, a superior navy, and that the German army is "the greatest organization which has ever been perfected by the brain of man." Mr. Koester was born, raised, and educated in Germany, but has lived the last twelve years in the United States, and he is not going back to Germany. Why? Doesn't he believe his own stuff?—From Collier's.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Bump For Science

A small boy rammed into a grocery store, followed by the usual dog, and stepped up to where the proprietor was busy wrapping something on the counter.

"Hello, Mr. Jones," said the boy, glancing toward the cage box. "Give us a peek of pertaters, please."

"All right," returned the grocery man, proceeding to measure out the tubers, "and while I am getting them out look at them and think. Did it ever occur to you that they contain water, sugar and starch?"

"No," answered the boy, "I never heard anything about your pertaters, but everybody says there's peas and beans in your coffee and sand in your sugar."

A swell chicken can always get up stairs without an elevator.

It's a bum adage. "Marry in haste, repent at leisure." Married ginks have no leisure.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—see box.

Zam-Buk

Selling Agents Wanted

In every Town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure. They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars. Sterling Tailoring Co., 535 College Street, - Toronto

City Wife More Lonesome Than Farm Woman

Author Declares Monotonous Lives Abound in Nineteenth Ward, Chicago

The writer of early American life in the middle west and far west emphasizes the hardships suffered by the women pioneers who accompanied their husbands on the plunge into the "wilderness," and points to the wearying monotony of life led by women on the frontiers.

The student of agricultural society calls attention to the dreary life of women whose farmer husbands are unable to give them relief from the monotony of work on the farm.

And the traveller across the deserts who lies just east of the Pacific coast pities the women who must pass their lives in the monotony of sand and sun and does not marvel when he is told that many become "eccentric" and some actually insane under the terrific strain.

But according to Lucille M. Windette, who has just completed a series of investigations into the life of the working class, there are women living within the boundaries of the second largest city in the country whose lives are just as dreary, just as monotonous, just as maddening as the lives of the pioneer women, the women of the farm, and the women of the desert.

Miss Windette's investigations were confined chiefly to the Nineteenth ward where conditions were found typical of those in many other parts of Chicago. In her report, which is entitled "Life and Work Among Our Neighbors," she reviews in detail the various phases of life among the working people.

Here are some of her conclusions: "No thoughtful person can fail to be struck by the monotony which characterizes the life of most married women in the working class. This is less marked in the more typical slum districts, where the life is lived more in common. But the women are little better than shut-ins, who live in these streets and spend their whole day indoors, when their husbands are at work."

"The young mother who has all the care of a growing family of children, has little opportunity for visiting about. She may step into her neighbor's house, or meet others in the yard or on the front doorstep to gossip, but rarely does she go farther, and she is able to get away for a holiday or an evening at the movies she must usually take the baby with her."

"Education, as a rule so limited among both Jewish and Italian women, sadly narrows their own resources, and in the deadening monotony of their lives, these women too often become hopeless drudges."

"Where there are three or four young children, especially babies in arms, illness or financial loss falls heavily upon the mother, who has then to be nurse, cook, and housemaid all in one, without proper means to support either the children or herself. To this cooking and washing for men lodgers is generally added, who, if unemployed, stay about the house."

"Jewish women have much more freedom than the Italian women, who can decide nothing about the house children, or even spend a penny without the husband's consent. The Jewish wife often works with her husband, and thus eases the living. The Jewish people like to live well, and the women are exceedingly fond of jewellery and fine clothes."

"Mothers' clubs are conducted at Hull house and at most of the settlements and missions in the neighborhood. Few learn to speak English, but a limited vocabulary is gained by contact with other women and a small circle of new friends. An acquaintance who conducts a weekly meeting of the class under consideration reports that the hour thus spent is remarked as the one pleasure in the week and the only time when the burden of housework is laid aside."—Chicago Tribune.

Sweden's Army

The Swedish army is now the largest and most efficient in the country's history. Since the outbreak of the war the army has been almost doubled. It now aggregates 640,000 trained men of whom 280,000 are troops of the first line and the remainder landsturm. New training schools established since the war commenced have added 60,000 non-commissioned officers to the army.

Sert—"Well, old Hert got some good out of his wife's new hat."

Kert—"What?"

Sert—"It came in such a big box that he used the box for a garage for his auto."

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the most successful method of preventing Typhoid is by vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, or your own family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BURLING, CALIF. PREPARED BY VACCINES & SERUMS DEPT. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

This Week's Store News

Pig values this week in all cold weather necessities, including Fur Coats, Men's and Ladies Sweaters, Wool Underwear, Lined Gloves, Heavy Top Shirts and Hosiery. Special attention has been paid in the selection of these goods for the Fall-trade and excellent values are being offered to the early buyer.

Groceries

Threshing Orders receive Special Attention. Liberal Discounts on every article.

Fur Coats

Genuine Canadian Coon Coats, Length 50 inches with eight inch collar. These coats are nicely matched hides and special value at \$7.00.
Men's Chamois Lined Coat with Otter Collar, Number 1, Beaver Cloth, special at 24.25
Ladies Winter Coats, full length, black bear collar, chamois lined 17.75, 21.00

Mens Sweater Coats

"Rob Roy," a pure wool garment, high motor collar, special value at 7.95
Heavy Weight, Double Knit Sweaters, military collar, each 3.10
Heavy Worsted Yarn, Cardigan Stitch, all wool, in colors 4.50

Staples

Flannellettes, plain and striped, 34 inch widths per yard 12 1/2c to 15c
White and Sky Blue 15
Ducklings, per yard 12 1/2c 17c 23c
Shirtings, fleece back, black and white stripe, per yard 20c

Apples are arriving in extra fine condition—Sand, Pit Crates 50 lb. net weight 2.10

Winter Weight Underwear

Mens Combination Fine Yarn, in white and natural color, per garment 3.60
Heavy Ribbed 2 piece suits, pure wool, each 1.50
Extra Weight, Wool Fleece, shirts and drawers per suit 1.20

Men's Suits

Blue Serge Suits, extra fine quality, guaranteed fast dyes, special value 22.50
Men's Tweed Suits, extra heavy winter weight, 15.00
Boys Brown and Grey Tweed Suits, all sizes, 5' 0 and 7.00

Blankets, Etc.

The "Earl Grey," an extra large soft wool, double blanket at 5.40
White Blankets, specially selected Yorkshire wool with blue or pink borders, per pair 5.50
Flannellette Blankets, white or grey, with colored borders, each 1.60

Footwear

The "Williams Shoe" for men and boys is solid all through. Note values below:
Men's Vici Blucher 3.40
Men's Heavy Fox Kip 3.75
Men's Kangaroo Blucher 4.00
Boys School Shoe, heavy box calf, sewed soles 2.75

Elves Bros
The Store of Good Service



Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family or any minor over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence on each of three years, after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64788

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd day of October, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twelve times per week each way, between Champion and Railway Station (C.P.), from the first of January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Champion, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

D. A. BRUCE,

Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's office Calgary, 10th of September, 1915.

The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elver, Clerk of Session; H. W. Reeves, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Evening Service 7:30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elver, President; Mrs. W. F. Donnelly, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

ESTRAY

MARE—On farm of F. Arrison 9-20-24. 21 miles north of Vulcan buy mare left front foot white, narrow white strip on face 11 years old heavy set Clyde bred, weight 1300.

This mare has been running in vicinity since spring of 1910 collar branded on left shoulder.

Arthur R. Bond brand reader Eastway Alberta

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One section raw land, about 9 miles from Vulcan, excellent mixed farming, all fenced, easy terms, Flood & Whicher, Vulcan, Alberta.

FOR EXCHANGE—Three clear title lots in SunPa, Calgary, for a clear title quarter section near Vulcan. A. R. Flood, Box 4, Vulcan, Alberta.

OATS—A quantity of 1914 Oats on N.W. Quarter 12 19-25, 4 miles from Loma. Price 55c. per bushel at granary. Wm. McDonald, R. R. No. 2, Vulcan, Alberta. Ag 1861

Wanted

WANTED—Second Hand Heater Apply N. T. Brown, Vulcan

FOR SALE

One Portable J. I. Case 15 Horse Power Engine and 32 inch American Abel Separator ready to run. \$1000. Terms arranged.

E. M. Hollister

Vulcan, Alberta

Jy14tf

LOST

LOST—On Sunday, between Rowland Post Office, and Champion, via Nanton, two macintoshes and one ladies coat. Finder please write to 47 Canada Life Building, Calgary.

LOST—A dark navy plaid travelling rug on the Vulcan trail east of Reid Hill, on Wednesday, September 22. Finder kindly notify or leave at Advocate office and receive suitable reward. Sept 29/15

TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. \$8. steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

JACK THOMPSON AUCTIONEER

MAKE YOUR DATES WITH FLOOD & WHICHER Real Estate Agents VULCAN ALBERTA

C. C. REBBE

Auctioneer VULCAN, ALBERTA For dates available see

C. B. SHIMP

VULCAN ALBERTA

BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & CO. have opened a Blacksmith Shop at

KIRKCALDY

All work promptly executed. Plow Shares \$2.25 for 12 inch; \$2.50 for 14 inch; \$2.75 for 16 inch; \$3.00 for 18 inch.

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER Eastway. Owner of horses branded on Left Shoulder.

Garnet Hughes, the son of Sir Sam Hughes, is the youngest brigadier-general in the British army. He is 38 years of age.

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

The Recruiting Speaker

Sir Sam Hughes has recently expressed himself to the effect that he does not believe that men who have not been to the front should appeal for recruits as fighting men only are the people to tell the possible soldier what to do.

The fighting man is no doubt the best man at the job but it seems to be hardly fair to bar every other member of society simply on the grounds of his non-experience of the battle field. Not long ago in Calgary R. B. Bennett made a stirring speech on the war and his remarks were no doubt a responsible for a number of young men joining the colors. Of course, Mr. Bennett had been to the front and witnessed actual conditions but he was not active on the firing line. But presuming that he had not been to the front at all, would that fact debilitate him from addressing a recruiting meeting? His eloquence would be none the less effective. Furthermore all men who have been to the front are not orators, and no matter what a man may have been through it is not always possible for him to put his experience in words. Lloyd George, for instance is one of the greatest recruiting assets that Great Britain has and he is not a man from the front, and there are dozens of men to-day in England, men who have never seen the front, who are doing just as much for the recruiting service as the returned soldier. This is not to say, of course, that the brave men, returning from the front are of no comparative use in this direction. Far from it, for many of them have done yeoman service to the colors. But it seems hardly fair to put the ban on our best oratory because it has not been put to the practical test. Most of us are in the habit of going to Church but that does not say we accept the minister as an angel. We accustom ourselves to follow the light rather than the lantern and it would appear that the same thing applies to speakers at recruiting meetings.

Still Grading Butter

In our last week's issue we broached the subject of grading butter and it has since been said to us that our remarks on the topic were to the point and that the matter ought to be followed up. We believe this and would be glad to see some definite stand taken on the subject that would tend to bring this matter of dealing with butter to a conclusion.

The present system of dealing in butter is undoubtedly unsatisfactory to the farmer who makes good butter, the storekeeper and customer at the stores. The only one who profits by it is the maker of bad or indifferent butter. Take an example. Two butter makers go to the stores. The price, say, is 30c. per pound. One man has really first class butter and the other has an indifferent quality worth half of that of the first man, yet both men receive the same price for it. Later on a customer for butter enters the store, plunks down 30c., and takes a chance which pound they get. On the other hand, if the storekeeper ships the butter to the city the good butter suffers in grading on account of the bad butter. So which ever way the matter is looked at, the maker of the indifferent butter has the lion all his own way.

Now this is not fair either to the storekeeper or the purchasing public or to the maker of the good butter. There ought to be some distinction drawn between the two. If this was done the public would be able to buy good butter and be sure of getting it, the maker of the good butter would be able to command a fair price for it and the indifferent butter maker would either have to drop out of the running or bring his standard of butter up to a certain level before he could get a good price or it. In this line as in any other, the question of quality ought to be the deciding factor of price paid and goods received as a matter of fairness all round.

"Keeping Tab" on Things

From time to time we have maintained in these columns the wisdom of the farmer placing his farm on a business footing much as the storekeeper does his business. It is remarkable how many farmers there are, not only in this part, but all over the province, who neglect this very vital part of their work. From year end to year end they conduct their farms without any records of what their expenses and income are, simply paying out money for working and living necessities in the spring and putting the money from their crop into the bank or to the paying of accounts with a vague idea that that is the money they have made from their twelve months' labor.

How false this idea is anyone who understands business methods knows. A business like record of all expenses, financial and in labor ought to be recorded in order to see just how much a man's crop has cost him. If he does not do this he has no idea whatever, nor does he know, which is just as valuable, just how many days he has been unable to work in the fields when his labor value might have been put to something else.

Now that the end of the season is drawing near and a new season may be commenced, it would be a good thing if farmers would seriously consider taking this matter up with themselves. It may appear to be a matter of drudgery and hard work for no greater result than to know where one stands at the end of the year, but it is just that knowing how one stands that is the guide for a man for the next year. And the drudgery part of it is only drudgery for a short while. As a man gives his interest to it it returns by giving interest to him for he has his finger on the pulse of his business and it is surely a matter of interest to be able to know just how things are at any time. And this can be attained by 'keeping tab' on things.

The Price of Peace

"I tell you now, and I mean every word I say, that I would willingly, gladly, give every cent, every dollar I possess in the world if I could put an end to this awful carnage!"

Thus speaks Mr. Henry Ford of automobile fame in an accredited interview on the subject of the floating of the Franco British war loan in the States. It will be recalled that a short time ago Sir Sam Hughes asked Mr. Ford if the reports that he would oppose the war loan were correct. To this Mr. Ford has replied that his answer would be through the Toronto papers.

On the question of this war it would appear that Mr. Ford has taken the stand of an extreme pacifist. Peace he places before anything and everything and a though there is reason in his remarks from the purely abstract point of view since they are good to argue about in time of peace, we, as a part of the Empire are apt to disagree strongly with him, as we are at war spending our men and our money for precisely the same object as Mr. Ford would do, only in another way. Mr. Ford would give his money to stop the war; we are giving our men and money to stop war; that is the difference between us. One cannot presume to stop war by money as long as there is in the world a power with the military strength and organization of Germany, it would be throwing a son where it would very soon be disregarded. Power cannot be crushed by gifts when that power has the capacity for adding wealth unto itself for ends opposed to civilization; and adding it at a rate that was thought impossible until war revealed the truth. The British Empire has said that the military power and aggression of Germany shall be stopped, and the British Empire means what it says. But to attain that end we have to make huge and unprecedented sacrifices, and we would rather make these sacrifices to the end that our object be attained than allow Europe to live under the German military cloud, however much opposed we as individuals may be to the theory of war. It is because we hold the theory of peace that we are driven to war, and the war of to-day is the price of peace tomorrow.

The Reason Far Behind

The success of the Franco-British war loan in the United States is not surprising and the fact that it has been over-subscribed is indicative of the fact much more could have been borrowed without any trouble whatever.

Germany has attempted to raise trouble over the affair, pointing out that for the States to lend this money to a belligerent combine was a breach of neutrality. But Germany must not forget when she says this that at the beginning of the war she herself obtained money from the States and was it possible, she would do the same to-day.

Austria also followed Germany's lead in protesting to Washington that the selling of munitions to the Entente powers was a breach of neutrality. The answer she received was not the one she would have liked, but it contained a word or two about the time when Austria was only too glad to carry out a similar business by supplying munitions of war to belligerents.

Money and not without, the two factors that are to decide the war, and the Central powers are unable to attain their end within the limits of their own borders. No wonder they are trying to raise a question of international relations about them in the distant hope that their efforts may be successful.

But have we ourselves quite given the credit for our ability to get these things from overseas to the right source? Everybody is watching the financiers as they make the arrangements, and reading reports of the growing trade that the United States is doing, and we are rather too apt to give credit to the men

who are handling these things. But the real cause of our ability to do these things is essential to a successful issue of the war is at present somewhere in the North Sea under the command of Jellicoe. The navy, the weapon we never hear about, stretched in front of the way that Germany would go, is the controlling factor after all in all our dealings in munitions and money, and what we are reaping to day from overseas trade and communication is the interest on the money invested in that fleet.

For Information Regarding Vulcan and District

Write the Secretary of the Board of Trade VULCAN, ALBERTA

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Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos VULCAN - ALBERTA

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Ice Cream Meals served at all hours Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit. VULCAN - ALBERTA

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Dr. C. H. NELSON Dentist VULCAN - ALBERTA

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 71. A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

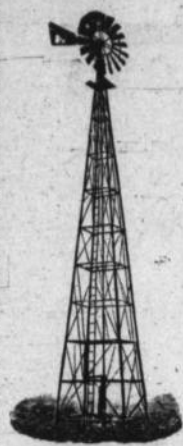
G. M. CARSON, W. M. A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p.m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND R. L. ELVES SECRETARY.

Guy Walker



Agent for
"Rumely" Oil Pull Engines
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Separators

We can make Immediate Delivery of these outfits while they last. If you are thinking of buying see me first.
Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Windmill; Chapman Engines De Laval Cream Separators; Massey-Harris Farm Implements Pumps and Belting, Accessories, Grain Grinders, Power Mills.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

We are Showing

an Exclusive Range of the Latest Designs in

Christmas Cards

at Prices ranging from

\$2.00 to \$10.00

Remember your Friends in the Old Country or the East and place your Orders early at

D. C. JONES, Druggist,

Or

The Advocate Office

VULCAN

ALBERTA

The Second Year of The War

We are now well into the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined a year ago, that by October, 1915, Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly 400,000 men, with as many more to follow if necessary. The war may yet last a long time. We can permit no "stale mate", no truce that means returning to the relative position occupied before the war. That would only mean that all of the belligerents would at once commence preparations for another and a greater conflict, and that the children for whose heritage we are fighting to day, would, in turn, themselves be called upon to lay down their lives in the next generation.

What the Prime Minister of England said last autumn is as true to day as it ever was. This war cannot end until Belgium has been restored to all that she lost and more; until France has been given boundaries that can be protected against the menace of invasion; until the right of the little nations of Europe to live has been unquestionably established; until Prussianism has been completely crushed. To accomplish these things will require enormous sacrifice. Lord Kitchener says the war can only be ended by trained men, "Men, more men, and yet more men."

The issue to-day depends upon Britain and the British Empire. We alone have the reserves that permit of the creation of the prepotent army. The Germans before the war made many predictions. In respect of France and Russia, they were not far astray, but they wholly underestimated the power of the British Empire. The overseas dominions which were contemptuously referred to as a negligible

quantity, will probably furnish 300,000 men or more before the end of the war and a large proportion of these will consist of the contingents from Canada.

It is the duty of the Canadian government to arm, train, equip and maintain its expeditionary force. The money for this purpose is raised by taxation equally distributed on the people of Canada. The task of providing for the wives and children of the men who go to the front, however, has been entirely assumed by the generous public, on the ground that he who cannot fight should pay.

For this end was inaugurated the Canadian Patriotic Fund. With the month of September, this organization enters upon the work of its second year. On that date about 20,000 families were on its list of beneficiaries, and it required over \$875,000 per month to meet their needs. Although in the early months of the war, a subscription to the Fund were in excess of the demands made upon it, and a considerable surplus accrued, this latterly has not been the case, for since May these reserves have been subject to an ever-increasing drain. During June, July and August, the deficit amounted to \$400,000. If the war continues for another year there will be required during that period not less than five million dollars to care for those entrusted to our care. To be sure, we have no written contract with the soldier that we will continue to provide for his wife and children, but he has gone to the front with implicit faith that we will not repudiate our obligation, and this pledge must not be broken.

Since the outbreak of war, new fields of activity, beyond those originally contemplated, have been opened up. Not only does the Fund care for the wives of British and Canadian soldiers, but also for those of the Allies; Belgian, French, Italian, Russian. All these nations have had reason to feel that

Canada recognizes the bond of a common brotherhood in this terrible struggle. Moreover, the Patriotic Fund has taken the convalescent soldier under its care. That is, when he has a family dependent upon him. A representative of the Fund meets every returned soldier at Quebec, learns of his history and condition, passes him on to the Secretary of the branch in the town to which he is going, and on his arrival there, the local committee stands by the family until the convalescent is restored to health, and employment for him is secured.

When, a year ago, the Fund made its first appeal to the public, it was on behalf of an idea, and everybody admitted that the duty of caring for the soldiers' dependents was one that could not be overlooked. Today, the Fund appeals on a record. For twelve months its directors have endeavored, as trustees of the people of Canada, to administer the monies so freely given. The Fund now appeals to the public for money to enable the work to be continued along well-tried and established lines.

A Patriotic Appeal

We have now entered upon the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined, a year ago, that by September of 1915, Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly one hundred thousand men with as many more to follow if necessary. This magnificent enlistment, while primarily due to the loyalty of our people, has been, in a large measure, made possible by the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

This greatest of all the national benefactions is now adding twenty thousand families of men who have enlisted for overseas service. These men have gone forward with the full assurance that the people of Canada will see to it that during their absence, their wives, widowed mothers and little children shall be maintained in comfort. We hear that the drain upon the Fund is assuming large proportions, that to meet the needs of July and August \$700,000 was expended, that the reserves are being materially decreased, and that the national Executive Committee now finds it necessary to make a further appeal to the Canadian public.

There are many funds, most of them worthy, but of them all the Patriotic Fund is the one we cannot allow to fail. It is the duty of the Government to arm, equip and maintain the troops. Not a dollar do the Federal authorities give to the Patriotic Fund. This work depends solely on the patriotism and generosity of our own people. Thousands of brave men are fighting our battles, believing that we meant what we said when we told them as they went forward:—"Go and we will care for the wife and kiddies." It would be to our everlasting disgrace if our pledge were broken.

The national organization, with headquarters at Ottawa and branches or affiliated associations in every part of the Dominion, is worthy of our most generous support in the tremendous and ever-growing task that it has undertaken.

The Week's Summary

Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to Washington, whose recall was requested by President Wilson, sailed on October 5th on one of the Holland American liners. He was accompanied by his wife.

The Russian Finance minister who was recently in London, has announced that the Russian Duma will re-assemble on November 8th to deal with the budget and financial affairs.

Hugh D. Anderson, one of the men who handles the distribution of the Government grain apportioned at Medicine Hat recently to answer to the charge of stealing government grain. He was committed for trial.

The rainfall for September, according to record at the Experimental farm, at Lethbridge, says the Herald, totaled 1.32 inches, which is rather under the rainfall of the same month last year. In some parts of the south of the province, however, they have been heavy enough to delay threshing considerably.

For the week ending October 30th-28 steamers cleared with grain cargoes from the head of the lakes. Fifteen were American and consigned to American ports. The total amount of grain shipped was 7425,826 bushels, an increase of about two and three-quarter million over the previous week.

There is a general opinion to the effect that the Government one-half of the regular annual fee provided by law in respect to oil leases; 25c. instead of 50c. It was thought that the Government would give an extension of time but this opinion is giving way to the one that they will make the 25c. charge.

"There is no room" Lord Kitchener informed the labor leaders, for any pessimist. Give me the men and war munitions I want and I will guarantee my personal reputation that we have the war in the hollow of our hands."

Authorized representatives of the British Trades Unions in Great Britain have issued an appeal for recruits for the army. The manifesto declares that thousands of men are still required, and must be raised at the rate of 30,000 weekly if the army is to maintain efficiency to secure the victory that will permanently overcome the German military ideas.

Bulgaria, according to reports, appears to be inclined for reconciliation on account of the limitation of the rulers to go with Germany in the war. Anti-war demonstrations have taken place in various parts of the country and telegraphic communication has been stopped by the government.

In regard to the subscribing of the Anglo-French loan in the United States, six million alone subscribed one hundred million dollars. The largest subscription was for twenty-five million dollars, the next for twenty million dollars, the third for fifteen million dollars, and the next three for ten million dollars each. The names of these men have not been divulged. The loan was over subscribed for by from five to ten million dollars.

"Five Roses"

Flour

The World's Best

\$3.40

B. C. FRUITS

for Canning now on hand

Meats and Groceries

Vulcan Meat Market

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

G. L. JOHANSON, Proprietor

Suit Cases Telescopes Trunks



We Have just received our Fall Stock of the above lines consisting of

Trunks from 6.00 to 15.00

Suit Cases from 3.00 to 11.00

Telescopes from 25c. to 2.00

A Large Assortment to choose from
Get Yours Now

Irving's Ltd.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Royal Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes

Jang Lin, Proprietor

Kirkaldy Restaurant

Meals at all Hours.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes

Soft Drinks, Fruits, Candies
FRANK LOO, Prop.

Our Fall Stock

\$3,000 Dollar Stock is now Ready for Your Inspection

BUY EARLY

Certain lines of wool goods are bound to advance and when we have to replace these we will be forced to advance the prices.

PRICES!

PRICES!

We want your full trade and the only way we can expect to receive it is by giving the closest prices and the best of Goods.

QUALITY FIRST

Our first thought when buying is QUALITY, then how cheap we can sell. In several lines we have bought goods with a name which has been tried, such as Slater Shoes, Amherst Shoes, H. B. K. Shirts, Stanfield's Underwear, H. B. K. Gloves and Mitts, and in other cases we have bought what we consider better values than some big advertised line.

Call and be convinced that we have the Right Goods at Right Prices

Grocery Specials

Salmon, Clover Leaf, 1 lb. tins 25c
Salmon, Eagle Brand, 2 tins 35c
Finne Haddie, Thistle Brand, 2 tins 35c
King Oscar Sardines, per tin 15c
SPECIAL: Lea's Chow Chow, large bottles 35c

NOTICE

Butter and Eggs taken as cash and Highest Prices Paid.
Carload of New Season's Goods Just Arrived.

H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

"Lined Up" For Sport**Remington-UMC
Repeating Rifles**

You're ready for emergencies with a Remington-UMC Repeating Rifle. Six to 15 shots—with speed and accuracy that only World-Standard Arms can insure. Clean cut lines—perfect balance—light weight—and rapid action are the outstanding features of Remington-UMC Rifles.

Metallic Cartridges

Remington-UMC Metallics in every calibre—for all sporting and military arms. Every cartridge, gauged in the Arm for which it's made. Use them—for a better day's sport.

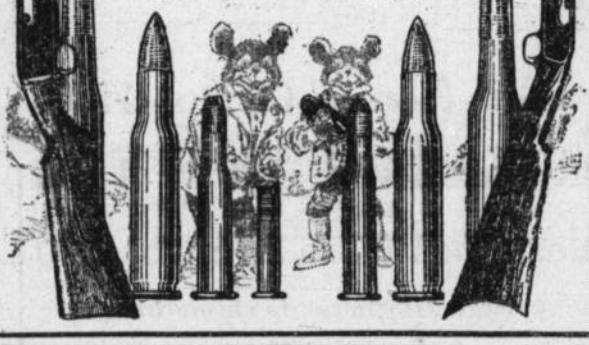
"Straight Shooting Tips" and our Catalog FREE on request.

Remington Arms - Union Metallic Cartridge Co.

(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments.)

WINDSOR, ONT.

London, Eng. New York, U.S.A.

**Scarcity of Butter**

Canadian Exporters Have Chance to Make Profitable Deals, Says Trade Commissioner Ross

"Never before has there been such a scarcity of butter in Australia," writes L. H. Ross, the Canadian trade commissioner at Melbourne, in a letter to the trade and commerce department, pointing out the chances there are for Canadian exporters.

The export of butter from New Zealand is prohibited, he says, and large shipments of Canadian butter from Vancouver, and American butter from San Francisco, have been profitable to the exporters. The wholesale price for prime butter in Melbourne is now 48 cents per pound—an unprecedented value—and supplies are limited.

Both the mail and cargo steamers from Vancouver, and the cargo steamers from St. John, have recently arrived at Australian ports with full cargoes, and, as a matter of interest, much more cargo of Canadian origin is offering than the steamers can accommodate. In some instances bulky cargoes have of necessity been diverted from the regular shipping lines to sailing vessels landing at New York.

Miller's Worm Powders will not only expel worms from the system, but will induce healthy conditions of the system under which worms can no longer thrive. Worms keep a child in a continual state of restlessness and pain, and there can be no comfort for the little one until the cause of suffering be removed, which can be easily done by the use of these powders, that which there is nothing more effective.

The Banker-Farmer Get-Together

"If any two men go hand in hand, and play a large part in the matter of good times; they are the farmer and the banker," said B. F. Harris of Illinois, at the recent Banker-Farmer conference at Chicago. Throughout the United States bankers are making a resolute effort to examine farming through the lens of a microscope instead of through the wrong end of a telescope.

Barton W. Carrie went to this Banker-Farmer conference and learned a lot of things about the bankers' efforts to come to a better understanding with the farmers. "Our primary purpose is to educate the banker, not the farmer," said one delegate.

PERSONALS.**Ontario Women.**

Chatham, Ont.—"Some time ago I had a general breakdown. It terminated in quite a bad case. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was recommended to me by a friend who used it and received much benefit. I began taking it and in six months I was completely cured of my ailment and have never had any return of same. I can recommend this medicine as being good, if one will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. JOHN ACKERT, 67 Edgar St., Chatham, Ont.



At the first symptoms of any derangement at any period of life the one safe really helpful remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"Thousands of women in Canada have taken it with unflinching success. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a true friend to women in times of trial. For headache, backache, hot flashes, mental depression, dizziness, fainting spells, lassitude and exhaustion, women should never fail to take this tried and true woman's medicine.

Prepared from nature's roots and herbs, it contains no alcohol or narcotic, nor any harmful ingredient. In either tablet or liquid form. Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., to-day for free medical advice.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets not only the original but the best Little Liver Pills, first put out over 40 years ago, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, have been much imitated but never equaled, as thousands attest. They're purely vegetable, being made up of concentrated and refined medicinal principles extracted from the roots of American plants. Do not gripe. One or two for stomach corrective, three or four for cathartic.

Setting Fence Posts

Decay First Begins at Ground Line—Larger End to be Placed Down

The Scientific American says: It is a very common belief among farmers that a post will last longer if set in the ground the reverse of the way it grew in the tree; in other words, with the butt end up. Accordingly, one sees many posts, especially end and gate posts, with the small end down. The supposition is that sap in a tree is always ascending or at least that it is easier for the sap to go up than down. Consequently, it is argued, turning a post upside down tends to prevent the rise of water helps to keep the wood dry and therefore renders it less liable to decay. As a matter of fact, sap or water can flow in either direction with equal facility and the popular notion to the contrary is incorrect.

Careful experiments on the relative durability of post timbers have been made at the Ohio agricultural experiment station and the above question was considered. One fence in particular contained 156 black locust posts, of which 85 were set with the top end up, 39 with the top end down and 31 did not show in what position they were set. At the end of 20 years 30 posts, or 19 per cent, were decayed. Of this number, 15 were top-up, 13 were top-down and four undetermined. In other words, one-third of those set top decayed, as compared with only a little over one-sixth of those set top up. From this and numerous other observations the conclusion was reached "that there is no difference which end is put in the ground, except that the sounder or larger end should have the preference."

The decay of a post is mostly at the ground line, since it is there that the conditions as to air and moisture are most favorable to the development of rot-causing fungi. Other things being equal, the larger the post the longer it will last. Inverting a post often means putting the small end in the ground, and when this is done the time required to rot off is less than when the big end is down. If both ends are equally sound the larger should go into the ground. If one end is defective it should be up, since the conditions above ground are many times more favorable to durability than just at or below the ground line.

Giants in the Garden of Eden

A story of how the 2nd Dorsetts engaged the Stamboul Guards in the Persian Gulf is told in a letter received by Mrs. Woolfson, of Chatham (Dorset, Eng.), from her son, whose death from wounds has since been reported on the hospital ship Madras. "I don't think I have told you where we are in this country, as, of course, I am not allowed to, but we are really at present in the Garden of Eden. All you can see for miles and miles are date trees, which run about a mile inland, and when we leave that there is the open desert for thousands of miles, which is now covered with water for several miles. We had to march 15 miles the other day, and the water was up round our waists. It was all the best of the Turkish army, and the prisoners we captured told us they were all picked men. You should have seen them—big, smart men they are: 6 ft. 3 in. was the shortest man I saw amongst them. It was what they call the Stamboul Guards. But still, with all their best men, they could not get the best of the English, and they never will. Our regiment is pretty well done up after the last battle. We have always been in the thick of it from the start."

Machine-Made Pies

The fastest machine devised for making pies is operated by a foreman and six assistants, and will turn out 1,800 pies an hour. The machine is provided with eighteen revolving pie molders, which move around an 80-long table or platform; two crust rollers, one for the lower and the other for the upper crust; a set of four automatic moistening brushes, and a pie-trimming wheel. The six operators of the machine place the crusts, fill the pies and remove them from the table when the operation of moistening and trimming has been automatically accomplished.

Tourists in Rockies

Banff and Lake Louise Attracted Unusual Number of Americans

Back in Montreal from the west, Mr. J. M. Gibbon, general publicity agent of the C.P.R., has an inspiring story to tell of the tourist traffic in the C.P.R. resorts in the Rockies and the phenomenal crop in the prairie provinces.

"Only those who have paid a visit this summer to Banff and Lake Louise," he says, "can realize what this unprecedented flood of American tourists means to Canada. Many of them have come in spite of alarmist reports that they would be subject to annoying treatment at the frontier and even at the risk of conscription. They are departing gratified at the courtesy they have experienced from government officials and impressed by the service and comfort they have met with all along the line of the C.P.R. As for the scenery between Vancouver and Calgary, they are unanimous in saying that nothing in all their travels in America or Europe can equal this amazing train ride."

"Many whom I talked to confessed that their visit to Canada had converted them from indifference to ardent sympathy with the cause of the Allies. They had read Canadian papers on the trains and in the hotels, they had met and learned to like Canadian people and Canadian ways and they had felt a brotherly affection for the fine fellows they saw in khaki uniform wherever they went. This tourist invasion of the Canadian Rockies will mean at least fifty thousand new real friends for Canada in the United States."

"The visitors this year include many leaders of American society, members of the old families of Boston, Philadelphia and New York, and prominent merchants, lawyers and politicians from the Middle West. Maude Adams, the actress, spent a month at Lake Louise, and the golf course at Banff is now a recognized social rendezvous."

"In spite of the vast expenditures made by the C.P.R. on the mountain hotels and de luxe equipment of trains during the past three years, in anticipation of this year's travel, the result shows that not one cent too much has been spent, for both hotels and trains have been taxed to capacity. At Lake Louise, on several evenings over a thousand dinners have been served. The close co-operation between the train and hotel service enabled every traveler, however little forethought he had taken in the way of advance reservations, to find a comfortable bed. As for the dining car service, there was not one I met who did not take his hat off to the C.P.R. The new dietetic blended menus seemed to catch the fancy of the American tourist and excited much favorable comment."

Mr. Gibbon travelled over two new branch lines operated by the C.P.R. in British Columbia, the Kettle Valley Railway between Penticton and Midway and the Kootenay Central Railway between Coeur d'Alene and the C.P.R. main line at Golden. The scenery along both lines is exceptionally beautiful and yet entirely different from that of the main line, so that as alternative routes they should be seen become popular. Considerable settlement has followed the construction of these lines, which both serve districts well suited for mixed farming and fruit growing. The Kettle Valley Railway will make accessible a section of the C.P.R. which in Mr. Gibbon's opinion is quite as picturesque as any part of the main line—namely, the run along Christina Lake and the steep banks of the Columbia river.

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

More Bombastic Talk from Kaiser
A French torpedo boat has captured a Greek sailing vessel flying the Greek flag. Aboard her were a few Turks and \$20,000 in German coin, a number of scimitars and other Oriental gifts, and an engrossed cassette containing the following letter from the Kaiser to the chief of the Senoussi tribe:

"Praises to the most high God—Emperor William, son of Charles—may Allah's enemies and Islam's protector to the illustrious Chief of Senoussi: We pray God to lead our army to victory. Our will is that thy valorous warriors shall expel the infidels from the tribe belonging to the true believers and their commander. To this end we send the arms and money, and the tribe chiefs of our common foes, whom Allah annihilates, shall bow before thee. So be it. William."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON,
Bellisle Station, Kings Co., N.B.,
Sept. 17, 1904.

A Long Walk

He was a college professor, greatly beloved because of his kind heart, but with the common scholastic failing of being very absent minded. He visited his married niece, and listened to her praise of her first born. When she paused for breath, the professor felt that he must say something.

"Can the little fellow walk?" he asked, with every appearance of interest.

"Walk?" cried the mother, indignantly. "Why, he's been walking now for five months."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the professor, again relapsing into abstraction. "What a long way he must have gone!"

"Another new hat! You should really save your money, with the price of everything going up."

"But why? The longer I save it, the less I can buy with it."

A new electric fan to be placed in a ventilator to create a room can be regulated to supply any amount of air desired and throw its current in any direction.

NATURE'S CREATION**A TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS**

If you are visiting Toronto, or live here, you are welcome to come to our offices and read scores of original testimonials from reputable men and women who have used this treatment. If you cannot come we will send Booklet containing Sworn Testimony from those who have been helped and benefited.

**NATURE'S CREATION COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED**

Suite 14, Cosgrave Building, 163 Yonge Street, TORONTO, CANADA.

Conserve Resources

Conservation of All Our Resources of Vital Necessity During War Times

Sir Edward Carson in his stirring manifesto on the first year of the war from the British viewpoint says that nobody knows how long the struggle will continue, but that the allies will never agree to peace until all their demands are satisfied.

That is the situation in plain language. The only thing that can bring about peace without the attainment of the object each country is fighting for is exhaustion, or a decisive beating. The character of the warfare and the employment of such vast numbers of troops preclude the possibility of a single engagement decisive in its nature. The struggle may, and will, be marked by many great individual conflicts, but the chief factor will be the endurance of the belligerents; the nation, or combination of nations, with the superior staying power will emerge victorious.

It is up to us all to aid in the result by every possible conservation of our resources. The Germans have eliminated waste, and are thereby that much better prepared to continue the struggle; without this genius for organizing the Austro-German forces would today be in a desperate position in all likelihood.

There are countless ways wherein we might profitably emulate the enemy. The matter of alcoholic consumption is one of these. It is undeniable that money spent for liquor ordinarily brings no return of usefulness to the consumer or purchaser. So far as concerns the consumer the money is completely wasted, its expenditure resulting merely in the gratification of an appetite. The government gets a certain tax from the manufacture and sale of liquor, and this is often advanced as an economic argument, but the remainder of the cost is purely a drain on the resources of the individual, and thus also the nation, without any useful return to either.

Would not the present be an auspicious time to begin a movement to impress upon all the advantages from a personal and a patriotic standpoint of abstaining from liquor? The sheer waste of money in Canada in the purchase and consumption of liquor, to say nothing of its other undeniable effects, at a time when every good citizen should be straining every nerve to conserve the resources of the country is lamentable. Do we like our beverage better than our country? Do we care less for Canada than the average German cares for the fatherland?—Ottawa Citizen.

CHILDHOOD DANGERS

No symptoms that indicate any of the ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass without prompt attention. The little ailments may soon become a serious one and perhaps a little life passes out—If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house minor troubles can be promptly cured and serious ones averted. The Tablets can be given to the new-born babe as well as the growing child. Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIFE

To a preacher, life's a sermon.

To a joker, it's a jest;

To the miser, life is money.

To the loafer, life is rest.

To the lawyer, life's a trial.

To the poet, life's a song;

To the doctor, life's a patient

Who needs treatment right along.

To the soldier, life's a battle.

To the teacher, life's a school.

Life's a good thing to the grafter,

It's a failure to the fool.

To the man upon the engine

Life's long and heavy grade;

It's a gamble to the gambler,

To the merchant, life is trade.

Life is but a long vacation

To the man who loves his work;

Life's an everlasting effort

To shun duty, to the shirk.

To the newsman, it's a story.

To the typist, it's a slug;

To the devil, it's a wash-up;

To the foreman, it's a drag.

"Today, for the first time, I was really delighted to hear my neighbor's piano going," remarked the observer in Musical America.

"Something worth listening to, I suppose?"

"I should say so. I heard the instalment man taking it away."

No Cure**Guaranteed****More****Corns**

Never known to fail, acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

W. N. U. 1071



**COWAN'S
Perfection
COCOA**

It's what's inside the cup that counts.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

110 UNIVERSITY AVE. TORONTO, CANADA
Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
COLLEGE RE-OPENS FRIDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1915
CALENDAR "V" SENT ON APPLICATION
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal.

Virtues of the Homely Onion

Onions supply a complete cure in themselves for colds as well as being a wonderful remedy in cases of insomnia. An onion cure breakfast includes a poached egg on toast, three tablespoonfuls of fried onions and a cup of coffee. Luncheons of sandwiches made of brown bread, buttered, and filled with fine chopped raw onion, seasoned with salt and pepper make the second meal on the schedule.

For the supper, the onion may be fried as for breakfast, and eaten with a chop and a baked potato. The efficacy of onions is well known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who eat the mervay due to improve the quality of their voices and keep them smooth. Onion plasters are prescribed to break up hard coughs. They are made of fried onion placed between two slices of old muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot until the patient is snugly in bed, when it is placed on the chest, to stay over night. Onion syrup is claimed by some to be unequalled as a cure for a bad cold in the head.

It Is In Demand.—So great is the demand for Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil that a large factory is kept continually busy making and bottling it. To be in demand shows popular appreciation of this preparation, which stands at the head of proprietary compounds as the leading Oil in the market, and it is generally admitted that it is deserving of the lead.

Two Wheat Heads on Single Stalk
North Dakota has the queerest as well as perhaps the largest, grain crop ever raised in any country of like area. In the southeast corner of the state there are whole fields in which there are two heads to the stalk.

Farmers who came to North Dakota from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa are unable to account for the growth, except that it is a freak of nature resulting from exceptionally fine growing weather following a rainy period. They say that they never heard of such a growth in the states in which they formerly lived. Pioneer North Dakotans say the thing is new to them, too.

The double heads, in practically all cases, are full size and the kernels are well filled. In some instances the double growth will mean almost double the ordinary crop, which would greatly increase the 116,300,000 bushel government wheat estimate for the state, a yield that sets a new record.

Minard's Liniment for sale every where.

"Do you see that strong, healthy looking man over there?"
"I was just admiring his physique."
"The doctors gave him up years ago."

"You surprise me."
"Yes. They found they couldn't get anything out of him."

Lady—These strawberries are quite green.
Peddler—Well, mum, they're just from the country.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Over 16,000 Farmer Shareholders are behind you when you consign your grain or sell on track to THE GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD., 160 McDermott St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary.

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS'

DIRECTORY

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR
"The car that speaks for itself!"
CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD., WINNIPEG
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

Excellent Transportation Arrangements

The Canadian war contingent association, of which Sir George Perley, Canadian high commissioner, is president, and Mr. J. M. Colmer, C.M.G., honorary secretary, in a communication to Lieut.-Col. Birdwhistle, honorary secretary of the national relief committee, states that the association is working in the closest co-operation with officers commanding the units of the contingents at the front and at Shorncliffe, and also with the military forwarding officers, both in the United Kingdom and the overseas bases. Excellent arrangements have been made with the British authorities for transportation of extra comforts which the association is sending to the front for the use of the Canadian troops.

When I came out of church on Sunday I found my horse fast asleep in the shed.
Why, he couldn't hear the sermon there, could he?

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases. To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.
Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

**Dr. Chase's
Ointment**

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF COAL IN SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF WAR

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE MAKES STIRRING APPEAL

In Addressing the Coal Miners, Urging a Greater Production of Coal, he Pointed out that it is the British Miner Helping the British Sailor, that is a Big Factor in the War

Mr. David Lloyd George has made many important and eloquent speeches since the war began, but few of them have equalled in effect that which he made to the coal miners in London on July 21, when he appealed for a greater production of coal. Here are a few of his chief points:

We are short of coal in a great crisis. We are suffering from the patriotism of the miner. A quarter of a million of them have gone into the fighting line. Coal is everything for us. Our 350,000 casualties were inflicted by German coal.

Parties have disappeared for the time being. There are two new parties now—optimists and pessimists—the Blue Sky School and the Grey Sky School.

In my opinion the sky is mottled. The events in the east mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of the struggle will be cast upon the shoulders of England.

Victory means the fate of freedom for ages to come. Freedom implies the right to shrink, for others to defend. Is that fair?

After praising the miner as a worker, a politician, a singer, a footballer, a soldier, the minister of munitions went on to say:

We are short of coal to run the country in a great crisis. The demand for coal is greater than ever. The supply of labor is less than ever.

In times of peace, coal is the most important element in the industrial life of the country. The blood which courses through the veins of industry in this country is made by distilled coal. In peace and in war King Coal is the paramount lord of industry. It enters into every article of consumption and of utility.

It is our real international coinage. We buy goods abroad, food and raw material. We pay not in gold, we pay in coal. We pay in diamonds, except that they are black, and not in gold.

Coal brings meat and bread to us from the Argentine. It pays across the counter there for it out of its own pocket. We cannot do without coal. In war it is life for us and death for our foes. It not merely fetches and carries for us; it makes the material and the machinery which it transports.

It binds, it molds, it fills the weapons of war. Steam means coal. Rifles mean coal. Machine guns mean coal. Cannon mean coal. Shells are made with coal. Shells are filled with coal. The very explosive inside them is coal, and then coal carries them on right into the battlefield to help our men.

Coal is everything for us, and we want more of it to win victory. Coal is the most terrible of enemies, and it is the most potent of friends. You read that terrible casualty list given out by the prime minister the other day. Three hundred and fifty thousand British soldiers. They were casualties inflicted by German coal, by the Westphalian miner, working in cooperation with the Prussian engineer—without stint, without reserve, without regulation, putting their strength at the disposal of their Fatherland. Coal did that.

Yes, and when you find the German flag banished from the face of the seas, who has done it? The British miner helping the British sailor.

I have stood on Beachy Head. It is a fine sight in days of war. You will read in the papers about the advance of the German legions, and about their gigantic armies, and there you will see scores of great British ships tranquilly gliding through the waters without any interference.

Why? Coal propels them, and coal protects them. For if you will only look for a short time you will see a British battleship tearing along. You may not see the coal smoke, because the coal comes from South Wales. But you know it is there, for you see the vessel tearing along, and you know there is coal in its bunkers, and you know, if the need arises, those mighty cannon on its decks will be filled with distilled coal that will scatter destruction to the foes of our country.

Then Mr. Lloyd George dwelt upon the importance of the miner and went on:

It is the fact that the country is in peril that prompts the appeal to all classes to set aside every regulation. Can anyone doubt, reading the news intelligently, that the situation is a serious, if not a perilous one. I speak with trepidation when I refer to this.

There used to be a naval school and a military school, a naval school which depended entirely upon the sea and upon the navy to protect us against invasion, and it was called the Blue Water School. The new parties are the Blue Sky School and

the Grey Sky School. Let me tell you what I think about the sky. The sky is mottled. There are some people who can see nothing but the black menace in the sky, and they imagine it shows a lack of foresight to look at the wide stretches of blue still smiling in the heavens.

There are some, on the other hand, who fix their gaze rigidly on the clear azure above the seas. They deem it disloyal to take any note of the dark thunder clouds that are rolling up in the east and the grey sky which is hanging so heavily over the devoted plains of Flanders and of France.

But sky staring is not enough for us. We have to put forth all our strength. The events in the east, whatever they mean, portend that; they mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of this struggle will be cast upon the shoulders of Britain. Do not shrink from it. We must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it.

Victory has its price. It is no use calling attention to the cost we have incurred—hundreds of thousands of casualties and millions of men gathered together to go into the battlefield, thousands of millions of expenditure which we are incurring. The one question is, whether it is enough. It is no use trying to bridge a 12 foot stream with an 11 foot plank.

We have but one question to ask ourselves—we of all marks, of all grades, and of all trades—are we doing enough to secure victory, because victory means life for our country? (Hear, hear.)

It means the fate of freedom for ages to come. There is no price which is too great for us to pay that is within our power. There is too much disposition to cling on to the amenities of peace. Business as usual, enjoyment as usual, fashions, lockouts, strikes, can-can, spruce, all as usual. Wages must go up, profits must also improve, but prices must at all costs be kept down.

Freedom after all implies the right to shrink. Freedom implies the right for you to enjoy and for others to defend you. Is that freedom? War is like a fever, a deadly fever, and the rules which are applicable in health are utterly unsuited to a fever. Restraints which would be irksome, stupid and unnecessary when a man is healthy, are essential to save his life in a fever.

What is the use of the patient saying, "I must have meat as usual, drink as usual, in fact, more than usual, because I am thrifter than usual. I have a high temperature, so I am more parched than usual; there is a greater strain on my strength, so I really ought to have more than usual. If I want to go out, why should I be confined to that little bed? Freedom above all."

"But you die." "Ah," he says, "it is more glorious to die a free man than to live in bondage." Let Britain be beaten and discredited and dishonored, but let no man say that any Briton during the war was ever forced to do anything for his country except that which was pleasing in his own sight. Ah, victory is not on the march.

The trenches are not all in Flanders; every pit is a trench in this war, a labyrinth of trenches; every workshop is a rampart, every yard which can turn out the munitions of war is a fortress; picks, shovels, lathes, hammers, they are as much the weapons of this great war of European liberty as the bayonet, the rifle and the machine gun. That man who does not handle them with all his strength is failing as much in his duty as the soldier who runs away from the battle at the front.

What happened the other day? The New Zealand battalions and the Australians were expecting a Turkish attack. What was the effect upon them? No man would go on the sick list. Not all the doctors of the regiment could persuade them; there was no shirking; they said, "Not until the attack is over and we have finished the Turks, not until then will we go into the hospital." That is the spirit which alone will enable us to win through. Nothing short of it will achieve victory.

The peril is a great one, the peril is an immediate one, but if the democracy of Britain rise to the occasion, they will once more triumph over all the forces of despotism in Europe. Nothing we can say can possibly do more to convince the people of this country of the danger than the facts that appear on day to day in the papers, not this headline, please, pass them over. Read the news, please, and the men who, after doing that, do not understand the peril of their country, would not believe it though one rose from the dead to tell them.

Allowance for Canadians

Will be Paid \$1.75 a Week Through United States Ambassador at Berlin

The Canadian prisoners of war in Germany are to receive \$1.75 a week spending money. Negotiations between the British and German governments have resulted in an arrangement by which the British government will forward seven shillings a week (approximately \$1.75) to each of its soldiers now prisoners of war in Germany. The money will be sent to American Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, who will see that the money reaches the British and Canadian prisoners. The money for the Canadians, while sent with that for the other British soldiers in Germany, will be provided by the Canadian government.

This will be good news to the friends in this country of Canadians who were captured. Previous to this arrangement, the prisoners in Ger-

Soldiers Piling Up Savings

Most of Those at Front Are Leaving Pay on Credit

Canadian soldiers at the front, including those who are now prisoners of war in Germany, are piling up quite a tidy little savings account with the Canadian government. The pay allowance to the Canadians is in most cases being held to their credit at the London paymaster's office, as the men at the front have little opportunity to spend money while in the war zone, and prefer to leave all but a small portion of it to their credit in London. According to advices received at the militia department from London, a considerable portion of this accumulated pay was recently invested, on the request of the soldiers, in bonds sold by the British government in connection with the recent war loan.

The Canadian prisoners of war in Germany are also accumulating a government credit at the rate of about 75 cents per day. The pay allowance of those men from the government is being continued while they are prisoners, but it is impracticable to forward it to them in Germany, and the monthly amount due them is being regularly placed to their credit, less the shilling per day or \$1.75 per week, which is being forwarded through the British war office through arrangement with the United States consul-general at Berlin. The war office is forwarding a shilling per day to British soldiers who are prisoners in Germany, and it is not thought wise to allow a larger sum to the Canadian fellow-prisoners for spending money.

Russian Wheat

Granaries in Southern Russia Overloaded With Grain

Grain dealers and cereal farmers will be interested in a report recently made from Petrograd by Commercial Attaché Baker. He says that the granaries of estates and farms in Southern Russia are overloaded with grain left over from the last crop. The grain can be moved only within the limits of the same district, not from one district to another, the object of such restriction is to prevent speculation. In the section named, wheat and rye have not been subjected to any embarrassment in consequence of not being able to ship from Odessa this year. The demand from Russia itself has proved unexpectedly large. The banks have assisted farmers and estate owners to hold unsold portions of their grain. There has been no need for sacrifice sales, and the prices paid have been satisfactory. If the route through the Dardanelles should be opened, probably no sudden or heavy overseas export movement from Odessa would develop. The necessity of holding back large supplies as food, together with the fact that the freight service is largely given up to military work, would make any rapid movement of wheat to Odessa unlikely, and as the financial position of Russia makes it desirable that existing high prices for grain should be fairly well upheld, since grain is Russia's best cash asset the government would probably discourage any sudden heavy export movement such as might tend seriously to depress the world's wheat markets.

Loss Due to Weeds

Some Systematic Effort Should Be Made to Grapple Successfully With the Problem

The loss to the farmer from weeds generally is obvious enough to the most superficial observer. Any weed takes up as much space in a field, and draws to itself as much of the sustenance afforded by the cultivated soil, as a grain stalk does, and it represents, therefore, a dead or unrequited loss to the owner of the crop. One of the distinguishing marks of good as contrasted with poor farming is the comparative absence of weeds, and a large part of the time and attention of students in agricultural colleges is devoted to learning how to grapple successfully with this obstacle to success in farming.

No practical farmer needs to be informed that certain weeds are especially hard to eradicate, because they may be propagated by means of underground stems as well as seeds; among these are the well known Canada sow thistle, the couch grass, and the perennial sow thistle. Except by frequent disturbance by plough or disk harrow in dry, hot spell, it is extremely difficult to kill couch grass, because a small fragment of the underground stem at once becomes a new plant. The same is true of the Canada thistle, which has the additional fault of being capable of producing intense irritation by its prickles.

The perennial sow thistle has become a very formidable pest in Western Canada. It has the devoted attention of a large number of farmers, and it bids fair to cause losses running well up into millions of dollars, unless some means of checking its ravages are found and applied. It is very productive of seeds, which ripen just before the grain is ready to cut, and it spreads also by means of its underground stem, pieces of which quickly take root and become new plants. Cultivation causes the sow thistle to spread, unless it is well killed in the spring, according to the Winnipeg Tribune, many fields of grain are this year not worth cutting on account of its prevalence, and unless systematic efforts are made to extirpate it the loss will be greater with each succeeding year.—Toronto Globe.

We Had to Fight

We could not have remained neutral in this struggle without betraying our obligations not merely to the nations with whom we are allied, but to the whole cause of civilization in Europe. England neutral or indifferent while Belgium was being ravaged, while Germany poured out her wrath and her frightfulness upon the innocent population of France, and stamped her military despotism upon all Europe, would have been an England which Englishmen would have despised and the whole world would have flouted.—Westminster Gazette.

Trees can be protected from injury by animals by keeping the surrounding ground clean and coating their trunks with a whitewash containing Paris green.

French Determination

Are Acting as Though War Was Going on For Five Years, Says Kipling

Following are extracts from a private letter from Rudyard Kipling, visiting the French front: "I thought I realized something of what was being done by France. I see I am now only beginning to understand what France is doing. France is not merely fighting this war. She is living it—living it with gaiety and a high heart that doesn't for a second hide the cold, deadly earnestness and tenacity of her purpose. I can testify that they bear themselves, men and women equally, resolute, without pride or self pity.

"We had tea the other day in a town which the Boches shelled, because it is full of women and children, and has a fine old church. The cellars of the houses were a hospital, but no one around that cherry table upstairs suggested or even hinted at the perpetual strain under which they live. So far as I can see, there is not a single individual from one end of France to the other who is not colored, guided and soaked through by their strong determination.

"The readiness and eagerness among them is marvellous. They don't stop to argue about things. They are agreed that the only good Boche is a dead Boche, and joyously and zealously do their best to make it so.

"I think their abundant health and poise and 'devil' struck me most. Next was the state of their trenches, which are built and drained and kept as though the war is going on for the next five years. I had the luck to see a very rare thing in this war—the review of an army of 40,000 on parade. There is no ceremonial; simply the passing of hard bitten fighting men, that made it all the more impressive."

A Homestead Suggestion

Plan Advanced to Keep Homesteaders on the Land

There is no greater obstacle to the real progress of the Canadian west than the prevalence of absenteeism. The effect of this is to keep settlers apart from one another, to hinder cooperation in the improvement of roads, and to interfere with the work of churches and schools. There will always be a certain amount of isolation to settlers, because of large farms but that is more easily tolerated than the disability inflicted on them by the intervention of lots of the owners of which do not either occupy them or find others who are willing to do so. A suggestion has been sent out in circular signed by President Marbock of the Leitchfield board of trade to the effect that "service on established farms, duly certified by farmers," or "attendance at agricultural schools or colleges, with certificates of efficiency" might be allowed to count as part of the homestead duties at present required. Without going into the merits of these proposals it is necessary to consider whether they would not tend to aggravate the evils of absenteeism by lessening the time during which the homesteader is required to live in good faith on his land.

It is perfectly obvious that the homestead regulations are loosely enforced, or there would be less vacant and uncultivated land in the west. The minister of the interior ought to be able to devise some means of lessening absenteeism, and to obtain from parliament legislation likely to be effective in securing the desired result. No owner should be able to hold land unused, and the most effective way to constrain the owner to cultivate and crop his land is to impose on it such a tax as would deprive him of the "unearned increment" he hopes to enjoy at the expense of the community.—Toronto Globe.

Improving Live Stock

Good Work in Connection With Diversified Farming in Saskatchewan

The live stock branch of the department of agriculture for Saskatchewan distributed during July and August over three hundred head of high grade cattle and pure bred cattle to the farmers in the province. This represents an outlay of over \$30,000 which the farmers have made to improve their herds.

The high grade dairy cattle consisted mainly of Holsteins and Shorthorns, mostly females, to improve the dairy strain of Saskatchewan cattle. Seventy-five pure bred bulls were brought from the best herds in Ontario at a cost of over \$14,000 and are now at the head of new herds in Saskatchewan.

This indicates to a great degree what trend the farmers are taking, says P. F. Brett, acting live stock commissioner, and shows plainly that within a very short time Saskatchewan will have diversified farming.

Besides the cattle, sheep and swine which the department distributes in the province, private individuals have taken the matter of importing horses very seriously and the province stands today with as good a class of horses as can be found in Canada. In fact, it is believed that the Clydesdale horses of the province cannot be improved on, as the very best sires of the British Isles have been brought here and their progeny in open competition have taken championship after championship.

From present indications the distribution of sheep will involve doubling the number of animals, which have been brought to the province in former years. As compared to last year, the increase will be fully 100 per cent. Grade range ewes from the western ranches will be brought the farmers of the middle and eastern sections and pure bred rams will be secured from Ontario. During the last two years there has been a great interest taken in the sheep-raising industry and the result is that thousands of requests have reached the live stock branch this year for good sheep to strengthen the flocks which now exist. With the increase in the price of wool, farmers have found it profitable to engage in the industry and the impetus given by the department has had great beneficial effects and results.

Building a concrete tank fitted with a window, a Scotch doctor succeeded in getting a number of motion photographs of otters and other under water animals.

SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN IS THE BIGGEST LESSON OF THE WAR

STRIKING VINDICATION OF STRENGTH OF NAVY

The German Fleet Might as well have been Captured or Destroyed for all the Service it has been able to Render the Huns Since the Outbreak of Hostilities

Had Admiral Mahan lived to see the beginning of the second year of the world war he would have found in the events of the first year the most striking vindication yet recorded of the influence of sea power upon history.

Except for the British navy, Germany today would be master of the world. Germany's marvellous preparedness, combined with her unparalleled military resources, gave the Teutonic allies a commanding advantage that all the rest of Europe could not have withstood had land warfare alone been able to determine the result. But for the British domination of the seas the war would be over and civilization prostrate before triumphant German militarism.

What has been accomplished by British sea power has been carried through without a single conspicuous achievement. There has been no decisive battle. Not a single dreadnought has yet been in action except against land defences, or has sighted a hostile flag at sea. None the less the work of the British navy as a whole is the one decisive factor in the war.

German commerce has disappeared from the ocean, and hundreds of thousands of tons of German ships are rusting at their piers. Except in a clandestine fashion Germany is cut off from all trade with the outside world and compelled to manufacture for herself whatever she needs for military or civil purposes. Only her Baltic ports are open. One by one her colonies have dropped away, and month by month her isolation is more complete. The military consequences of that isolation will become more and more important as the war proceeds.

Since the battle cruiser engagement in the North Sea, in which the Blücher was destroyed, British sea power is no longer openly challenged by Germany, which is satisfied to wage a futile submarine warfare against unarmed merchant ships and let Von Tirpitz's navy snugly hidden in the Kiel Canal beyond the range of British

guns. In the midst of this sniping the British navy continues to do its main work without interruption, while the losses sustained by British shipping through submarine warfare are without real importance as affecting the outcome of the war.

British and French commerce continues because the Germans cannot command the sea. The Allies have the manufacturing resources of the world to draw upon. More than a million soldiers have been landed in France under naval convoy without the loss of a single transport. British colonial troops are transported from every quarter of the globe as freely as in times of peace. The operations at the Dardanelles have been made possible only by the British navy, and but for the British navy Russia would not be able to obtain the supplies of ammunition and guns without which no further resistance could be made to the German advances. Most of the splendid courage and devotion of the French people in this conflict would have been futile had not the British navy enabled the French government to supply the equipment in which the army was so fatally deficient at the beginning of the war.

Much has been made by captious critics of the failure of the British fleet to "capture or destroy" the German fleet as it was ordered to do when the war began. But the German fleet might as well have been captured or destroyed for all the service it has been able to render to the empire and to German arms. A fleet which is so completely overmatched that to invite battle is to invite destruction is practically non-existent for all the purposes to which sea power can be put in time of war.

Whether the British naval officers have done all they could or less than they should, the fact remains that British sea power has saved the Allies from defeat, and that if Germany is finally crushed, it is British sea power that will have determined the issue.—New York World.

Lightning Rods

Annual Loss to Farmers by Lightning Is Very Large

The annual loss inflicted on farmers by lightning is in the aggregate very large, and it is a matter of the utmost importance to them to ascertain definitely whether this loss is preventable. For all practical purposes, the efforts to discover or invent some means of safeguarding isolated buildings date from the time when Benjamin Franklin discovered the identity of electricity and lightning, more than a century and a half ago. Franklin was the first to suggest the practicability of protecting buildings from lightning by erecting on their highest points iron conductors communicating with the ground. His theory on the subject was all right, but defects in construction made the lightning rods so ineffective and often dangerous, that they were for a long time utterly, and not unreasonably, discredited. There is now good reason to believe that, as Professor Day shows, a trustworthy system of protection by means of metal rod conductors has been devised, and may be inexpensively utilized.

There is good sense in the suggestion that in most cases, the conducting rod being itself perfect, the farmer should himself affix it to his house or barn. The directions given in this published bulletin are easily followed, and the reasons for the various points to be kept in view are that the rod should be absolutely continuous, and that the lower end should be sunk sufficiently deep in the ground to reach permanently moist earth, and the moisture the better. A few years ago, when the tower of the Toronto city hall was struck by lightning, the Globe published a theory put forward by an ordinary farmer with a bent for investigation. He maintained the electric current taken by the electric current indicated that a water course must have passed from northwest to southeast under the site of the present building, and maintained that to insure perfect safety for the hall it would not be difficult to obtain practical results from its application.—Toronto Globe.

Strong Flavored Vegetables

Method of Cooking Vegetables That Can Be Recommended

The many people who believe they can not eat cabbage, cauliflower, onions, and turnips, without suffering from indigestion, and the many others who do not like these strong flavored vegetables, which are very valuable in the diet, should change their method of cooking them, suggests Miss Oberlin of Colorado Agricultural College.

Use a large quantity of water in proportion to the quantity of vegetables to be cooked. To prepare creamed cabbage, cut the cabbage, not too fine, with a knife. Have two quarts of slightly salted water boiling rapidly, add one quart of coarsely cut cabbage. Boil uncovered, until the cabbage is tender when tried with a fork. Drain at once and add one cup of medium white sauce. The mixture may then be placed in a well buttered baking dish, covered with buttered crumbs, and browned in a moderate oven.

Onions, cauliflower and turnips may be prepared in the same way. Small onions should be boiled whole, larger ones cut in quarters, cauliflower may be left in the head or broken into small pieces; and turnips should be cut in cubes.

The advantages of this method of cooking are: The vegetable stays white or pale green in color, the odor in the house is not disagreeable, the flavour is much better and the food more easily digested than when a covered kettle or fireless cooker is used.—Farm and Dairy.

A Suggestion

Practical Information Should Be Available For the Young Men Who Wish to Turn to Farming

There will be a movement towards the land during the next few years, and many young men will be investing their available resources in intelligence, brawn and money in a piece of land.

To the average man who has not been through the mill, the problem of acquiring the land, and the course to follow in order to make the investment pay, is a knotty one.

Take the young man with a good knowledge of agriculture who has from one thousand to two thousand dollars in the bank and who decides to go out for himself on a half section. A thousand dollars is a neat sum in cash these days, but it dwindles quickly when spread over the purchase of land, implements, horses and seed. So does twice that sum, but it must be admitted that the amount of cash should, in the nature of things, give an intelligent, hardworking young man a chance to make a start on a piece of land, and such a prospective farmer should be given every chance.

He finds in making enquiries, that land can be rented cheap, and probably with an option to buy after a given time. Then he sets up an inventory of his necessary equipment, and having done this he endeavors to formulate a system of farming to follow for reliable and quick return.

That is a big problem, and it should not devolve wholly on the uninitiated man who is looking for a start in farming. Our agricultural departments would render a signal service to the young men of Canada by carefully applying themselves to the solution of this problem. Taking a reasonable amount of cash, they could formulate a plan whereby this cash could be used to the very best advantage in giving its owner a start in farming. That does not merely mean a superficial statement of the price of the land and the kind of crops to grow and how to cultivate. It means first the most economical use of this sum to get the land, under present conditions governing the availability of land, then each step, just as the prospective buyer should take it, should be fully discussed.

There is a great dearth of this kind of practical information and much of great value could be put in available form on the subject of getting the young man with a small amount of capital on to the land.—Farm and Ranch Review.

Americans Know Canada

This country is so near Canada, and so thoroughly informed concerning the extent, resources and progress of its neighbor across the northern boundary, that it has no doubts about the future of Canadian finances. Thousands of Americans have visited the principal cities of the Dominion since the war began, and they are well aware of the conditions existing there. Such facts explain the great rush to buy notes of the Canadian government offered in the New York market. Americans know Canada. They do not have to rely upon second hand information about that country.—Cleveland Leader.

Postponed Preserving

Instead of making tomato preserves in the autumn some housekeepers prefer to can the tomatoes then and use them in the winter to make preserves from time to time wanted. To do this, can the tomatoes when using them in this way as an equal weight of sugar, and one sliced lemon, and cook until the lemon rind is transparent.

The Vulcan Agricultural Fair

Thursday and Friday, October 21 and 22

Splendid Exhibits—Good Prizes

SPORTS PROGRAM

Event	First	Second	Third
1 mile Free-for-all Trot or pace (5 minute trot or pace)	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$5.00
1 mile Free-for-all Run	20.00	10.00	5.00
2 mile Relay Race	20.00	10.00	5.00
Half mile Cowboy Dash, (stock saddle and full equipment, race horses barred)	20.00	10.00	5.00
Pony Run (14 2 and under, boy riders under 16 years of age)	10.00	5.00	2.00
Men's 100 yards Dash	5.00	3.00	
Fat Men's Race	3.00	2.00	
Boy's Race, under 17 years	2.00	1.00	
Women's Race	2.00	1.00	
Girls Race, under 17 years	2.00	1.00	
Ball Game, prize	40.00		

Second Day

One team on wagon, Farmers Wagon Race, Trot	20.00	10.00	
Cowboys relay race 2 miles, (change saddles 4 times, winners from previous days barred)	20.00	10.00	5.00
Farmers Single Hitch and Drive, 1 mile trot	10.00	5.00	
Team Tug of War	10.00		
Cowboys Tug of War on Saddle Horse	5.00		
Bucking Contest			

For Further Particulars Write the Secretary, R. W. GLOVER, Vulcan.

Prize Lists on Application.

Have You Joined Yet?

Cash Sale of Stock, Machinery and Household Goods

The Property of Mrs. George Wainwright, of Reid Hill, to be held on

Wednesday, October 27, 1915

on the N.-W. Quarter 14-17-22-4, 14 miles east and 2 and one half miles north of

Vulcan, 4 miles east and two and one half miles north of Reid Hill, comprising

3 Head of Horses, 14 Head of Cattle, 30 Pigs and

Full Line of Machinery

STOCK

- 1 Gelding, 4 years old, weight 1400 lbs.
- 1 Mare, 6 years old, weight 1300 lbs.
- 1 Aged Mare
- 5 Head of Good Milk Cows (in calf)
- 1 One year old Heifer
- 2 Yearling Heifers
- 1 Two year old Steer
- 4 Spring Heifer Calves
- 1 Yearling Bull
- 1 Good Brood Sow
- 11 Shoats
- 18 Young Pigs

IMPLEMENTS

- 3 Inch Box Swivel Wagon
- 6 ft. Massey-Harris Binder (almost new)
- 20 inch Double Disc Drill
- 1 Disc
- 1 Stag Plow, stubble and breaker bottom
- 4 section Drag Harrows and Cart
- Hack
- 3 sets Double Harness
- 1 set single Harness
- Hay Rack and Running Gear
- Blacksmith Outfit
- Log Chains

and many other small articles too numerous to mention, including Household Goods.

Sale Commences at 10.30 Sharp.

JACK TOMPSON, Auctioneer.

G. M. WHICHER, Clerk.

The U. S. Crop

The present harvest in the United States promises to be the best that this country has so far produced. Last week the Government's October report issued from Washington, stated that the wheat crop would be in excess by one million bushels, the largest crop produced by any one nation, while the corn crop would figure among the largest ever known. Oats, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, rice, tobacco and hay would also yield great crops.

Corn is estimated to produce 3,026,150,900 bushels. While that is 98 million bushels below the record of 1912, the final production, when the harvest is finished and all statistics produced, make more than make up the difference. The higher prices for corn this year makes it the most valuable crop of corn ever grown.

The prospects for the wheat increased as the growing season progressed and the early season forecasts of the Government grew not so much so that to-day's preliminary estimate of production was placed at 1,062,000,000 bushels. Oats will exceed the crop of 1912 by about one hundred million bushels and barley, rice and hay will all be in excess of previous records.

Army Supplies From Canada

The Calgary Herald reports in one of its special dispatches from Ottawa that the minister of Agriculture, after a careful investigation of the livestock situation, has forwarded to the British war office, through Sir George Perley, acting high commissioner, an offer of canned meats for army and navy purposes. The offer covers the entire possible output of Canada and consists of monthly supplies for the next six months.

It is hoped that the prices quoted will receive favorable consideration. Negotiations have also been under way for some time in regard to shipping dressed beef and an announcement may be looked for shortly. If the war office accepts the offer for canned meats and also finds it practicable to place orders for dressed beef, there will be created in Canada a great demand for supplies that should steady and stimulate the Canadian livestock market.

Marquis Municipality Ratepayers Attention!

I will be in the office of the Vulcan Co-operative Company Vulcan on Saturday, October 16, 23, 30; November 6, 13, 20, 27 for the purpose of collecting taxes. I am especially soliciting Hail Taxes.

R. E. House Secretary-Treasurer.

Rural Marquis Municipality

Oct 13 11

Exhibition of Soil Products

An item of particular interest to intending exhibitors at the forthcoming Exhibition of Soil Products to be held by the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Bassano, November 23rd to 25th next, is the announcement by the Secretary that the Canadian Pacific Railway has agreed to carry all exhibits to the exhibition BY FREIGHT FREE, between the dates of November 10th and 22nd inclusive. Exhibits which exhibitors wish to be returned to point of shipment at the close of the exhibition, do not come under this special free-freight tariff but would ship under tariff W. 2892, which provides for the free return to original shipping point within ten days after the close of the exhibition, on all exhibits for agricultural fairs or expositions. Agents at all stations will be advised to accept shipments on these terms from points in the Irrigation Block, Lethbridge District, Calgary District, Maple Creek District, the Okanagan Valley, Kamloops, Arrow Lakes, and Kootenay Districts of British Columbia.

Intending Exhibitors

Will intending exhibitors at the Vulcan fair on October 21 and 22 kindly make as early entries as possible in order to facilitate matters.

There are a number of persons throughout the district who have said that they intended to exhibit at the Fair and the secretary will be glad to have their entries. By commencing early it means better attention for each exhibitor, whereas if the matter is left until the last minute it means rushed work and the possibility of confusion. Exhibitors are asked to assist as far as possible in this way by having their entries in as soon as possible.

Affairs in Greece have taken a mysterious turn during the past week. On Thursday it was reported that the premier, M. Venizelos had been asked by the King to resign as he could not support his policy. The King has called Alexander Zaimis to form a new ministry which will probably be a coalition government.

HEATERS

An Improved Hot Blast Heater - \$20.00
Burns all the gas from the coal and is a more efficient Heater than the old style Hot Blast.

Coal Oil Heaters - \$4.50 to \$5.50

Coal Heaters for Threshers Tents - 4.50 up

No. 13 Oak Heater - 9.00

No. 15 Oak Heater - 11.00

No. 17 Oak Heater - 14.00

We also have a Dandy Oak Heater with Large Mica Door which enables you to see and enjoy the fire.

No. 15 Oak Heater with Mica Door - \$13.00

No. 17 " " " - 16.00

WOLFE & PETTMAN

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid up - \$3,000,000
Surplus - \$3,750,000



FARMERS' BUSINESS

AND

SALE NOTES

RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

VULCAN BRANCH

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER.

Bank of Hamilton
ESTABLISHED 1872

Dr. Upton, Mr. E. Upton and mother Mrs. Upton and Miss Ross, of Calgary, were visitors to Vulcan over the weekend, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elves.

Mackinaw Coats (Bird's)—\$7.00 at Spooner's.

Dressmaker—Suits, gowns, latest remodeling. Mrs. Kahler.

The telephone lines running east of the town are in operation as far as Mr. F. B. Clark's residence.

Mr. Herman Reed was a visitor to Vulcan on Thanksgiving Day.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Thomas of the H. W. Reeves store, has made good progress toward recovery and will leave the hospital this week.

Women troubled with constipation find Rexall Orderlies far superior to the usual harsh purgative. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 106, 25c and 50c boxes.

Recognition of Thanksgiving Day as a holiday in town was confined to the banks and the post office, all the business places being open. Business at threshing time will hardly permit any holidays.

The 'London Times' correspondent says that the landing of the Allied troops at Salonika began on the morning of October 7th. He also stated that three thousand German officers had arrived in Bulgaria and had received commands in the active army.

LOST

LOST—On Saturday, October 2nd, between Vulcan and A. H. Tharbo's farm, a bundle containing one pair of grey blankets, three colored quilts, one pair of mens boots and one man's sweater. Bundle fastened with shawl strap. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to W. Gibson, 805 19th Avenue, N.W., Calgary.

ESTRAY—On the premises of A. C. Middleton, one black gelding, weight about 1700 lbs., 17½ hands high, right hind leg white, branded on right hip and on right shoulder.

Oct 13/15

Individual Tailoring

The Latest Fall and Winter Patterns

Style, Fit and Satisfaction

Guaranteed

Gents

Made-to-Measure Suits
from \$20.00

Ladies

Made-to-Measure Suits
from \$25.00.

Call and Inspect our Stock

Peter Gillespie

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Notice to Farmers

J. HARRIS & COMPANY

Employment Agents

LETHBRIDGE

Have opened a Branch Office at

134 9th Avenue, W., Calgary

Phone us for Your Harvest Help

Phone 4455